THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,649—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
28th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11090		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10612
29th "	INDIA	8939		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10920
27th "	ARABIA	8001		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	60.0	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	19th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osscone R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osscone R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
‡ Linga ... 2185 Mon. 20th May 11 a.m. via P. D. & O. M.
* Kasara... 1195 Thurs. 23rd May 9 a.m. C. M.
† Dwarka ... 1695 Friday 24th May 6 a m. direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 13th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	...Meiber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	...X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	...Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	...X	29th Aug. 1912.
Sydney	4118	...Gary	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	...Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	...Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	...Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	...Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia ...	6,000	Belsito	22nd May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 355,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COCOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 707,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN BLUTHNER PIANOS

The special requirements of residents in India have been carefully studied and the experience accumulated during the long series of years of their use in India has rendered possible the production of instruments which may be depended upon to withstand with perfect success the injurious effects of the extremes of tropical centres. The attainment of this result has not involved in the smallest degree the loss of any of the beauty and purity of tone and delicacy of touch which have made the Bluthner Pianofortes famous throughout the civilized world. The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune under the most unfavourable conditions is a feature of very great importance and should strongly recommend Bluthner Pianos to residents in the Mofussil when the services of competent tuners are often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C. M. TURNER having returned from leave has resumed charge of the Texas Company's business in India.

For the Texas Company,
C. M. TURNER,
Constituted Attorney for the Empire of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1912, for constructing a new kiln shed in the compound of sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, exclusive of the steel framing and galvanized iron sheeting and roof. Value of work about Rs. 3,923. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during Office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised Agents.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 16th May, 1912.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forces Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1912, at 5 P.M. (S. T.), when the following Special Resolutions duly passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on 7th May, 1912, will be submitted for confirmation:—

"That the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, Limited be wound-up voluntarily."

"That the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert R. Greaves and Mr. Sorabji E. Warden, be appointed joint Liquidators for the purpose of such winding-up."

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th May, 1912.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD ASSISTANT, for the Electrical Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Selected candidate would be required to devote his whole time to the work mainly practical of the department. This work consists of wiring, machine and instrument construction and repairs, tests of apparatus, laboratory experiments of various kinds. The salary of the post is Rs. 200-25-300. Applications giving particulars of practical experience and of technical training should be forwarded to the Undersigned, not later than 31st May, 1912.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

15th May, 1912.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED

by one of the oldest and most important Firms of Distillers and Shippers of **COGNAC**. Apply with all particulars to: No. 443, Poste Restante, **COGNAC**, France.

THE NEW "REVLUC" FRAME NOS.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Le Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY PREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlive)-WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Sctoch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 17.] [BOMBAY, MAY 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78		1-16
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-16		3-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-4	un	chgd
do. 2 months' nence...	28 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46		01
do. do. New York...	4·86 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	1-3	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	3-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8.
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Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·47—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·23	6·21	6·26	6·25	6·22
—03	—04	—03	—03	—03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·20	6·18	6·18	6·18	
—03	—04	—02	—02	

New York official noon call July 11·26; Oct. 11·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·34; Oct. 11·51.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 9,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 16,700
„ Exports to Great Britain ... .
„ Exports to Continent ... 5,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·65—10

Futures—Month of July 11·33—01
Futures—Month of Oct 11·47—01
Declined early owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 3-4—1-16
Futures—Month of July ... 11·83—02
Do. do. Oct ... 11·57 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

From 8th to 12th April. — Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports 57,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 17,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 76,000
Do. do. to Japan................ 8,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 526,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 250,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports........................ 11,000
do Forwarded 75,000
do Imports 27,000
do Stocks............................ 1,259,000
Stock of Cotton in London 4,390

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 13-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 15-16
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 5-16

Liverpool, May 10.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... More enquiry, but not much business
Tone Cloths ... Firm with a fair business
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market Steady
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 1 1-2
Twist "36" W T C... 10 1-4
Twist "36" B ... 10 5-8
Twist "42" ... 11 7-8
Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 3-32
Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... May-June.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 —1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.
Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 37 3-4—1-4
Do. Month—May—Nominal—Dull.
Barletta Russo 61lbs ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...54 3-4+1-8
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 66 6+9d
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Port—London—Value—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-5-6 unchgd—June-July—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 unchgd
May-June—Sellers—Quieter.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 84 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 73 1-4+1 1-16
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp........................ 5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 11 3

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9-3

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 11-2—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Very dull. Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Quite neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12 2 1-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ...May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at irregular rates. Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 9 —1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Prices easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...15 3—6d
Month of Shipments ... May—Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 13—3d—June—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—1 1-2d—Aug.—Value
Do. 13 10 1-2—1 1-2dMay.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 1 1-2—2 1-2d—June.—Value
Do. 12—1 1-2d—Aug—Value
Do. 14—1 1-2d—May.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 10 1-2—1 1-2d—June.—Value.
Do. 12 10 1-2—1 1-2d—Aug—Value.
Do. 15 3—1 1-2d—May.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14—1 1-2d—June—Value.
Do. 13—1 1-2d—Aug—Value
Do. 15 4 1-2—1 1-2d—May.—Value
Tone—Offered at less money, but without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [18TH MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
173 Bars Silver.	3,21,000	London	Chartered Bank
74 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	do	Comptoir National
2 Parcels Silver	58	do	do
307 Bars Silver.	6,37,500	do	Yokohama Bank.
206 Bars Silver.	4,12,500	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	19	23,544
B B and C I Railway ...	17	19,934

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Credits 6 m-s ready ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. July
Do. do France ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...148 1-4
Shanghai „ ...204
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 7-8 for Cash and 96 13-16 for the Settlement, and has declined about 1-8 during the day. The tone is quiet and business is limited.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 12 0 to 96 13 0
Settlement ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—

The market for Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 28 1-4 for ready and 28 7-16 for delivery in two months, the tone being dull. New York was also unchanged at 61 3-8. Locally prices are rather easier and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 71 8 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 71 10 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 72 0 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 80 14 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 81 0 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 81 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the Home markets at the close yesterday were slight. Weather reports continue favourable, but there is still a strong bull element in the market. The local market opened quiet with prices quoted rather easier but business is slack both for ready and forward delivery. Until the monsoon sets in, or the Home markets take a decided turn one way or the other, the present conditions will remain. Fresh business with Japan and Europe is difficult. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady and quotations are as under.

The turn over in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon was very moderate. Buyers are in different.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 279 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „ 282 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 280 „
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... „ 276 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 271 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 263-4 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 258 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 263 „
Good H. G. Westerns ... „ 267 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 276 „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 283 „

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... ... „ 307 Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 251 Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola „ 283 „ „

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales 5,000
Total Imports 9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·26	6·26	6·28
+03	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·28	6·24	6·22
+03	+02	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·20	6·20	6·20
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm and prices are higher.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 6 B.T.
May ... „ 12 5 3 B.T.
September ... „ 12 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 8 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ... „ 9 8 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.
We quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0
Mughi ... „ 57 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 12 1 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 12 11 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ... „ 47 8 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
„ Delhi May. ... „ 5 6 9 „

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to a Parsee holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	7,153	bales.
Wheat ...	55,987	cwts.
Linseed ...	31,729	„
Rapeseed ...	8,779	„
Gingellyseed ...	1,576	„
Poppyseed ...	2,643	„
Groundnuts...	2,754	„
Castorseed ...	2,325	„
Rice ...	10,589	„
Myrabollans.	3,641	„
Cottonseed ...	15,864	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram ...	13,185	„
Jowar ...	6,645	„
Maize ...	181	„

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, MAY 18.] [BOMBAY, MAY 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	1-8	
3 do. Rentes ...	94	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	92 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 9-16	3-8	
Bar Silver in London ...	28 3-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 5-16		1-8
do. in New York ...	61 1-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23		01
do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2		1-2
do. at New York...	4·87 1-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London	9th inst.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		3-4

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Steady quiet.
Futures — Quiet.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 9,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·48 +01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6·26	6·27	6·28	6·27	
+03	+03	+02	+02	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·21	6·22	6·20	6·20	6·20
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 8,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 13,000
Exports to Continent ... 7,000
Spot Cotton— 11·50—15

Futures—Month of July. 11·12—20
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·28—19
Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 5-8 —1-8
Futures month of July ... 11·63 — 19
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·35 — 22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ...	14,910,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	212,000
East Indian do ...	140,000
American do ...	3,211,000
Other do ...	80,000
Total Sales ...	47,000
East Indian sales ...	100
Total Speculation ...	1,000
Do. Exportation ...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	900
Do. Actual Exports ...	600
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation ...	100
Americans Afloat ...	140,000
East Indian ...	8,000
Total afloat ...	173,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Month—May.-June.—London.—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 37 1-2 Nominal.
Do. Months—May—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 5-8
April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 55
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61
Do. Months—May-June—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-5-6
June-July—Hull—Buyers, firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 7 3-4—May-July—Buyers—Steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...16 1 1-2—Sellers
Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 3 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.
Tone—Steady, closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 17 7 1-2
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Dull and easier.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal.
Months of Shipments ...Dull.
Java Sugar—Very quiet. Prices generally lower.

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for April 1912.

	Earnings for April, 1912	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	1,99,022	+ 10,656	+ 5·66
*Electric Supply......	72,290	+ 19,300	+ 36·42
Total......	2,71,312	+ 29,956	+ 12·41

	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction......	8,02,743	+ 55,808	+ 7·47
*Electric Supply ...	2,72,258	+ 69,555	+ 34·31
Total......	10,75,001	+ 1,25,363	+ 13·20

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3¼ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3¼ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter nil.
Fore Quarter nil.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2¼ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1¼ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from as. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 5 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters from 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1¼ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 1-2 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 2½ per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1¼ to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 5 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) frompies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans from As. 1¼ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 1-2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SYMONS—May 17, at Hatt, Cornwall, from heart failure, Leonie Van Overbeke, wife of Heogh S. Symons, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WICKS—TERNAN—March 23, at St. Peter's Church Hersham, by the Rev E P Pelloe, Pembroke Wicks, son of the late Frederick Wicks, of Half Way Lodge, Esher, to Kathleen Elizabeth Breffney, daughter of Colonel H Breffney Ternan, (late Indian Army) and Mrs Ternan, of Walton on Thames.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A business man must have common sense and ambition; he must not be a dreamer."—Cornelius Vanderbilt.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8 25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

THE WRECKED "FAKHRI."—The Bombay and Hedjaz Company's steamer, which stranded at Perim some months ago has become, we understand, a total loss. The vessel was insured.

A MISSING MEHTA.—Azizudin Salamudin, a contractor, reports to the police that his mehta has absconded without accounting for Rs. 933, out of a sum of Rs. 1,480, given to him to employ stone masons.

A PARSI M. R. S. A.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, London, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Temulji Dhanjibhoy Engineer, of Bombay, was duly elected a member of the Society.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Balu Gennu (45), a Hindu labourer in the foundry of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, was reported dead on Saturday morning at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of serious injuries to his spine, received through some iron beams falling on him.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 22nd inst, Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at the same hour.

NEW SAW MILL.—Messrs. Mckenzie's new saw mill on Sewri point, just beyond the reclamation, is nearly completed, and when ready for work will be the most modern and best equipped mill of its kind in the Presidency. It is located near the timber ponds, a fact which will be of considerable advantage when work begins.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk concluded, on Saturday, the inquest touching the death of Babaji Luxmon, ward-boy in the St. George's Hospital, who died after partaking of some tripe-curry and a draught of beer. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE S.S. "MASILLIA."—News has reached Bombay by mail that a distressing accident occurred on board the Anchor liner "Masillia" on her last homeward voyage from Bombay. It appears that while trimmers were at work in the bunkers, the coal shifted and several men were buried. Two men were taken out dead. The "Masillia" is due back in Bombay this week.

A LUNATIC'S SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of Rehmalbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty-two. The deceased who was a lunatic, lived with her husband, Habib Ismail, at Khadak. She was in charge of a nurse. On Friday night she threw herself out of a window on the third floor of her house. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, whilst in an unsound state of mind.

THE SOCOTRA VICTIM.

Steamer "Kuala" likely to be Broken up.

The steamer "Kuala", which stranded off Socotra, on her maiden voyage, from Dundee to Singapore, some months ago, and which was looted and stripped by the tribesmen of the island is, we hear, to be sold for breaking up purposes.

After her arrival in Bombay the vessel was moved right aft, near the fishing stakes, but has recently been brought close inshore and now lies off the Mazagon bunder.

THE "OCTOPUS" DREDGER.

Nearly Ready for Work after Repairs.

After being many months out of commission, the Port Trust dredger "Octopus" will soon be at work again. It will be remembered that the craft sank in the harbour and was raised with extreme difficulty. She was afterwards put in to dry dock and her repairs have just been completed.

The "Octopus" is now lying alongside the 100-ton crane in Victoria Dock, where her heavy bucket ladder is being lifted into position.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 17th May to 6 a. m., on the 18th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total........................	15	11
Same date last year......	39	21
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		128
Same date last year..................		94

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The average rainfall at Kalimpong, which is about 90 inches a year, has been exceeded already.

The wood pulp industry in the Punjab is hanging fire, but there is hope that private enterprise will take it up, as its potentialities are immense.

The Rev. W.O. Ballantine, M.D., of the American Marathi Mission, Rahuri, left India by the Austrian boat on Thursday.

Mr. Joseph J. Ghose, M.A., D. Litt. (Edinburgh), and Mrs. Ghose are leaving the Jumna Mission High School. Mr. Ghose was for a time in Gujerat.

The Rev. George Whitehead is in the Nicobars, and is engaged on a translation of the Bible in the dialect of the island.

The sugarcane crop is doing well in the United Provinces. The prices of foodstuffs show a slightly downward tendency.

Major Ward, I.M.S., who was placed on special duty in Delhi, in connection with sanitary matters, is now recovering from an attack of Delhi fever.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook" is now at Port Blair, and will remain there for a few months. She has just returned from a trip round the Nicobars.

Mr. Garth's address in the Midnapore appeal case was concluded on Wednesday, having occupied twenty days. This, it is believed, constitutes a record for the Calcutta High Court.

Lord Carmichael is taking a personal interest in the construction of the ferro-concrete bridge over the Victoria Falls at Darjeeling. On Tuesday, His Excellency visited the Victoria Falls, and inspected the progress of the work.

Mrs. Heywood's health has been so far restored that she was able to sail for England with Canon Heywood on Wednesday last, by the Italian mail steamer. Canon Heywood expects to be back in India by November.

Quite a number of new buildings are in course of construction on Strand-road, Calcutta. Messrs. Jessop and Co. have now new premises there, and at the corner of Harrison-road, a new skyscraper in green is in evidence.

The wire ropeway system is being advocated in Darjeeling, as the cheapest and quickest means of transport between the station and such low lying places as Mansitar in the Rungeet Valley and Tukdha and Reang in the Teesta Valley, and also to Kalimpong.

The "Beharee" proposes a scheme of improvement for Bankipore. It suggests the removal of the plague-stricken "bastis" as a first act in any scheme of sanitary improvement. In so doing it commends to Sir Charles Bayley the example of the Punjab Government in building rat-proof houses.

It is possible that the Chamber of Commerce could benefit Calcutta more by giving its full assistance to the work of the Improvement Trust than by protesting against the "settled facts," of the administrative changes, remarks the "Pioneer's" Calcutta correspondent.

A memorial is under preparation for submission to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief requesting him to be pleased to order the enlistment of Telugus again for service as Sepoys in Indian Regiments, from which they are now virtually excluded as an unwarlike race.

The wheat forecast for the Punjab has not yet been issued, but the unchecked figures go to show that the total area including native states, is about 10 1-2 million acres, or half a million acres more than last year. The out-turn comes to almost exactly the same amount as last year, 3 3-4 million tons, but it is to be hoped that threshing will show that the quality is better than twelve months ago.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce announces that Monday, June 3rd, which has been declared by the Government of Bengal as a holiday for the celebration in India of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, shall also be recognised by the Chamber, under Charter Parties and Shipping Orders, as a holiday according to the custom of the port.

The latest plague returns show that the mortality is steadily declining all over India, and it may now be safely concluded that the current year will not witness any serious epidemic. The abnormally cool weather in the Punjab has prevented any rapid dying out of plague, which is most prevalent in the Jullundur Division. Elsewhere the general outlook has distinctly improved in the last two or three weeks

While we are casting about for the development of the suburbs in Calcutta, writes the "Englishman," it may perhaps be worth our while to investigate the possibilities of Howrah. Howrah has the advantage of being in close proximity to the busiest quarter of Calcutta, and the river, instead of being an obstacle, should prove of great service in making arrangements for the traffic between the suburb and the city.

There was a serious fire in the afternoon on Sunday last at the Podanur Junction yard (near Coimbatore) in a van in which the implements and other accessories of the Electrical Department were stored. The whole stock was burnt, and the loss, I learn, is estimated at between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000. The cause of the fire is not known. This is the second fire that has occurred within a short time at Podanur Station.

There are some people who will never forget the bomb scares in Calcutta of a few years ago. A tram proceeding along Bow Bazar Street on Wednesday afternoon ran over a dozen Chinese crackers. The alarming reports caused a general stampede of passengers and a young European lady was rather badly knocked about in the scramble for the exit. When it was found that the cause of the explosion was not a bomb, as was thought, the passengers quietly resumed their seats and smiled disappointedly.

An Indian correspondent, a gentleman who had served under the late Mr. Woodman, District Magistrate of Barisal, bears testimony to the grief felt by all classes of the Indian community at the premature death of Mr. Woodman, in whom, he says, "the Government has lost one of its ablest and most hard-working officers, the public a most sympathetic and impartial administrator, and his subordinates a kind and generous master." Mr. Woodman, he adds, had the rare tact of securing the cordial and implicit cooperation of his subordinates.

News come from the Rev. Albert E. Ayers, late of Bombay, who writes from Washington State, U.S.A.: "We have moved again. After spending nearly two years in the pastorate at Woodstock, Portland, Oregon, we have come up into the Columbia River Conference and have been appointed to the Methodist Episcopal Church here. This is a country town of about two thousand people, in a new country, the Church being but nine years old, and most of the growth having come in the last five years. The people are an excellent lot, and typical Americans—free, hearty and progressive.

The Port Commissioners have resolved with the sanction of Government to dismantle the three remaining refuge houses at the mouth of the Hughli. These houses, of which there were five were originally built in the days of sailing vessels and stocked with provisions for the convenience of ship-wrecked mariners. In 1881, the Commissioners took them over with the port approaches. The last occasion on which the houses afforded shelter to ship-wrecked sailors was in 1893, when the French barque "Franklin" ran ashore there. The Commissioners discontinued stocking the houses in 1898, mainly owing to the fact that the provision and stores were stolen by the natives of the locality, but they have continued to maintain and visit periodically the three remaining shelters. The likelihood of steamers being driven ashore at this spot, is, however, considered very remote. Hence the resolution.

ECZEMA ON WRIST AND RIGHT ARM

Swollen and Inflamed to Shoulder. Dry, Crusty Scales. Could Not Sleep for the Itch. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Cured.



"The Cuticura Remedies I can strongly recommend to any person suffering from eczema. I can tell you I got relief the first time I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had eczema on the wrist of my right arm; I had it for fully six months and tried lots of remedies that people told me about, but did no good. A chemist told me it was eczema and gave me a small box of ointment. I asked him if I would require to take anything inwardly, he said nothing but a little sulphur, but it had no effect. I often saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised so I resolved to try them and see.

"I am very pleased to say that the first time I used both the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment they gave me relief. I suffered over six months and sometimes I could not get to sleep for the itch in my arm. Then the pimples broke and the moisture spread on my arm and a dry crusty scale came over it. My arm was all swollen and inflamed up to my shoulder. I could hardly lift it up. When I got the crusty scales washed off, it was raw red flesh underneath, but in about a week's time you saw it disappearing and a nice new skin coming over it.

"It is all nice and strong and I can work in as much water as I need, it does not hurt it. I just cured it with Cuticura Remedies. I can recommend anybody suffering with it to try them." (Signed) Miss M. Lillie, Hatchednize, Coldstream, Berwickshire, N. B., April 13, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout India, those who wish to try them without cost, in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, scalp, or hair, may send for a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book. Address Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold, a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chestcolds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may wake with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplishes greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostration on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritable weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills, 6 boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influence Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know.
A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*



ICILMA
HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Koranna, 2,267 tons, Captain F. S. Gulston, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from New York, 7th April with a general cargo and kerosine for Calcutta. During the voyage she experienced moderate to light W. N. W. winds smooth sea.

The steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J. Salvasin arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, 18th April via Karachi with a cargo of timber.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain C. Sommerfelt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Newport 7th April via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo. During the voyage she met with W. S. W. breeze and slight sea from Socotra.

The P. and O. Company's extra steamer Arcadia 3,573 tons Captain S. Barnam, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Tilbury 27th April with a general cargo and 19 passengers.

The B. and P. S. S. Company's steamer Naseri 911 tons, Captain J. H. March arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 7th May with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3525 tons Captain A. Weibmann sailed on Saturday for New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed on Saturday, for Zanzibar and East African ports with a general cargo and 35 cabin and 400 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia 4,098 tons, Captain W. B Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain H. Fenwick, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The Arab Steamers Co's steamer Budrie, 1612 tons Captain A. Fisher, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Dispatch Vessel
Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townsend .....I G T S
H I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ... .R I M
H I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finn's .....R I M
H I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
H I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 18.

Assaye .....4359 Cockman...Shanghai ...5-6...P & O Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham ...China ...P & O Co
Barbein.....1403 Grant.....Arab S Co
Clan Urquhart .....3759 Somerfels.....J Finlay & Co
Chiltonian .....2761 Jones...Hamburg.....T M & Co
Clematis.....3246 Robinson .....
Dwarka .....759 Mouat.....M M and Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Istraf.....2979 Jacob ... ...A'werp .....K N & Co
Hild .....719 Salvesen .....P F Campbell & Co
Kuala .....360 McLaren.....11-3.....K N & Co
Koram a .....2267 Gulston .....
Madura.....1273 Logan .....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Malda.....1256 Bember .....M M & Co
Naseri .....911 March .....B & P S N Co
Orissa.....3525 McLean...Calcutta ...20-5...M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend .... I G T Steamer
Palamcotta .....2209 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Roath.....2808 Hard ng .....
Shah Jehan .....2645 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Skiff .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shirley .....2192 Stone .....W & A Graham & Co
Sarada .....3401 Alton .....M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Koranna	Gulston	N York, Apr 7
	Clan Urquhart ...	Sommerfelt....	Newport, Apr 7
18	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok, Apr 18
	Arcadia	Barcham	Tilburg, Apr 27
	Naseri	March	Busreh, May 7
	Hattby	Olsen	Bremen, Apr 3
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, May 10
19	T. afford Hall	Hood	S'head, Apr 26
	Clan Cameron	Taylor	Natal, May 4
	Tosa Maru	Sato	Kobe, Apr 20

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Kanrler	chapp	Zanzibar, &c
	Dumbea	Sellier	Noumea, &c
	Cla Lindley	Scotland	Dunkirk
	Wildenfels	Weibmann	Phila lelphia
	Pentakota	S ewart	Zanzibar, &c
	Arabia	Palmer.....	London
	Obra	Fenwick	Rangoon
	Budrie	Fisher	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Persia for London.
" Hild for Bangkok.
" Maragon for Calcutta.
" Dandolo for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the evening of the 17th instant. The same Co's steamer Mombassa, left Marseilles homewardon the afternoon of the 14th instant. The same Co's s s Culma arrived at Suez on the evening of the 8th instant. The same Co's s s Mombassa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 17th instant. The same Co's steamer Matiana left London on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived in London on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Olympia left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s City of York arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on Friday morning the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 18.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wildenfels s—701 cwts turmeric and 300 cwts ganja, M. Jafferbhoy ;2,000 cwts castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Queen Alexandra s—550 cwts. myrabollams, P. Jethabhoy ; 16 packages brass ware, etc., F. N. Bhumgara.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Manipur s—7,000 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, 4,628 cwts rapeseed, and 10,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros. ; 950 cwts rapeseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schonfels s—1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros. ; 2,000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

Argonfels s—300 cwts animal horns, E. Mahomed ; 4,000 cwts barley and 2,000 cwts gram, K. Devchand and Co.; 99 cwts gum, J. Nurbheram and Co. ; 2,000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

Manipur s—3 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

Chupra s—6,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts barley, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Argonfels s—11,827 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—440 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 440 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhoy and Co. ; 304 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Egwell s—1,000 cwts wheat C. Boggiano and Co ; 27,380 dodo. 1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Queen Alexandra s—500 tons manganese ore R. A. Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—45 cwts gum olibanum, 130 cwts bhysabole, A. H. Manji and Co ; 1,440 lbs condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Son 300 lbs butter, A. Rockfeller and Co ; 4 bales putties, King King and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—250 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Havildar s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 4,200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)

Telephone No. 1827.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.

WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WE SEND YOU FREE

A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

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Interesting Throughout.

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Please write to the MANAGER,

"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office,

BLUTHNER PIANOS

are considered to be the leading:

PIANOS OF THE WORLD

At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly

ONE HUNDRED GRANDS

are in constant use.

The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of

BLUTHNER PIANOS

may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.

SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 20th May, 1912.

WOMAN'S PLACE AND WORK.

Great issues settle themselves; and the sad advantage of a catastrophe in which human life is lost, is that many questions are brought to the issue and final judgments pronounced. The Woman's Suffrage question has been debated for many years now in Europe, and some of the finest minds of this generation have been attracted by the idea of woman's influence in politics. If the same refining force that creates society and that distinguishes the Christian church, could be introduced into politics, how much more beneficent might not legislation become, and how much more useful might not Parliament be in interpreting the nation's wants. That is an argument which, added to the appeal for representation on the ground of taxation, has won over many eminent men of all shades of politics to the suffragist cause. And now with awful suddenness nature or Providence has intervened and reminded us that men and women fill different places in the organisation of society and in the economy of the State. With the passing of the first shock of grief and with the institution of an official enquiry, to which all maritime questions may safely be left, it is seen that the disaster to the "Titanic" will enlighten the thoughts of the civilized world on many subjects for a long time to come. One of these is the subject of votes for women. A bitter jest has already and inevitably been made on the phonetic resemblance between votes and boats; but without exaggeration it may be said that the loss of the "Titanic" has settled the question of woman's suffrage for many a day to come. The solemn order of "women and children first" has seldom been heard with such grave emphasis and acted upon with such clearness of vision, as upon the mighty liner quickly sinking to its doom.

There were boats only for a few, and over a thousand men knew that there was no hope for them : and yet the order was obeyed and carried out with stern obedience and willing help. The bravery of our mercantile marine and the discipline of our nation have passed through one of the severest tests that Destiny has ever imposed, and in the moment of profoundest sorrow there has still been room in our hearts for gratitude and thanks. And if the supreme question of the national character has been brought to judgment, other issues also have been involved and disposed of in the process. In the hour of danger women still come first in Englishmen's thoughts ; but in the same hour women must stand aside and do what they are bid. That is the instinct of our nation, and that is the principle, which has made of us a people strong and free. For in women, as George Eliot has said in one of her most eloquent passages, in women, as in delicate vessels are borne down through the ages the treasures of human affection, and whatever happens, Englishmen believe, they must be safe. But the manner of their saving both by land and by sea is for men to decide. That is not to say that no woman can face an emergency or issue orders in the presence of danger, any more than it is to say that all men are fitted to exercise authority or to give commands in a critical time. The courage, with which women meet danger and death is as great as men can show, for it is often, as Indian no less than British annals tell, absolutely selfless and calm. Women like Boadicea and Zenobia have led armies in the field, or like Grace Darling have toiled and risked their lives to save the lives of men. But when a common disaster threatens, it is man's place to face the danger and it is woman's place to accept his protection ; and there is nothing more to be said. The order has to be carried out as quietly as possible. The women have to leave their husbands for a time and perhaps for ever and the men have to put their own feelings aside for the higher duty to which honour and affection both point.

But the argument goes further. If the presence of danger reveals the principle on which men and women meet, it discloses also the relationship in which they stand to each other in affairs of state. The last judgment of civilization is that men must use force and face death in doing so, in order that women may be safe, but the same force that protects women in shipwreck and danger is their ultimate protection also in social life. The revolver, with which a ship's officer guards the launching of the boats is a display of force, which even the most ignorant and frenzied passengers understand ; but it only represents in a critical moment the force, which is always behind the laws of a civilized state. Women have done much, and women will do still more for the improvement of social conditions and for the amelioration of the lot of the distressed; but the power that ultimately sanctions a change of law, is just the force that the manhood of the country wields. In the highly organized communities of modern Europe, the power of the State is seldom exercised in internal administrations; but now and again a riot or an anarchist raid reminds us that the power behind the arm even of the civil law is a nation's military force. And because women cannot be soldiers or sailors, they cannot by the final test share in the responsibility for the Government of the State. When enemies threaten from without or from within, the State for the sake of the women and children themselves, and for the sake of all that the women and children mean, has to put them safely on one side until the danger is past and peace is restored. It cannot in these days, when defence is entrusted to a highly trained army and navy, call upon women to join the ranks of the defenders ; and because women cannot fight in the technical sense, they may not take part in councils of war. From this duty of modern Cabinets and modern Parliaments, women are by their own position in society excluded. As might have been expected this argument has hit the militant suffragists very hard, and the collection of letters and opinions, which we published a few days ago, shows how deeply some of them have felt its force. Counter arguments have been brought forward again, and some of the old ground has been gone over. But the light cast by the great disaster remains. A fundamental principle, which society was gradually losing sight of, has been rediscovered. While Englishmen remain as they are, the women will go first in the boats and men will face death for their sakes. But happily it is only at long intervals that the principle asserts itself. The complex life of a modern state affords a widening field for women's energies and for the exercise of those very qualities, which make their preservation necessary. In all departments of municipal life, in town and country, women's opportunities are increasing, and it is not only right but desirable that women should sit and vote in the Councils, which administer counties and cities. If Home Rule passes, and if a system of local parliaments should ever be introduced, there would be nothing in principle to prevent women sitting in the Irish or Scottish subordinate legislatures. For in subjects like education and the care of the poor, women are able both and advise and to direct. Women may not speak in church ; but religion is a sphere, in which the foremost position of women has in Europe long been recognised. The church in its widest sense as the organization of devotion is woman's handiwork ; and the extension of women's ministrations in the municipal and national care of the poor and the helpless, is giving women a more definite place in the work of the community without destroying her place in men's affections and respect.

A Famous Journey Overland.

Mr. Edward L. Osbaldeston Mitford, whose death was announced the other day, was known in former days for his very daring and adventurous journey from England to Ceylon entirely overland through the countries of Europe and those of Asia lying between, at a time when such a journey was attended with very great risks to person and property. He undertook it so long ago as 1839, and performed it successfully enough after many hardships. He was born in 1810, and was hardly thirty, but he had already gained some repute as a traveller in Morocco. He published a narrative of this adventurous stroll through the heart of two continents more than forty years later, and his volumes furnish very interesting information as to the several less known lands he traversed. Part of his route lay through Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Sind, and though these countries have been much better known since those days, in his time they were more or less strange lands. He passed through Afghanistan, when we had occupied it during our first Afghan War, a little before the catastrophe to our arms, which marked that struggle. And Sind now well known and thoroughly explored, was when Mitford passed through it, still under the rule of its semi-savage Amirs, who were very jealous of any Englishmen seeing their land and put innumerable difficulties in his way. But this journey, or as Mitford called it landmarch, from England to Ceylon, important as it was in itself, contributing much to our knowledge of the lands traversed, became memorable for another thing. Mitford had on this journey as companion, Layard, who was then unknown, but who was destined in a little more than a decade to obtain world-wide fame as an explorer of long buried ruins of antiquity and to revive the glories of ancient Nineveh and Babylon. Layard was seven years younger than Mitford and though he had not travelled anywhere then, his spirit of adventure was great. He had a relative, who held a high official position in Ceylon, and who encouraged him to go to that island, where he was sure to find an opening at the bar or in the Civil Service. Mitford too had resolved to do likewise and this relative brought the two together. The journey was at first, of course, a means to an end, the very definite one of reaching Ceylon and obtaining a means of livelihood there. But to Layard at least it soon became an end in itself, and before it was half accomplished Ceylon disappeared from his horizon and new visions destined to lead to name and fame arose. It was not Layard's plan at all to go overland. But Mitford dreaded a voyage by sea, and proposed that they should go as far as possible by land. To this Layard readily consented, owing to his adventurers spirit and love of travel. So they proceeded after crossing the channel through Central Europe and Bulgaria to Constantinople, and thence through Asia Minor to Syria and Palestine, and thence to Baghdad. At the latter place Mitford separated for a time from his companion to rejoin him at Aleppo after a perilous trump alone through very difficult country. From Aleppo to Damascus they travelled together, and then they finally parted company, Mitford proceeding to Kandahar, Sind and India and finally to Ceylon. But Layard saw in his journey those ruinous mounds of Nineveh, which attracted him to seek another and a far better career than the one he had intended in Ceylon. Mitford entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1843, and laboured in the Isle of Palms for 23 years, finally leaving it in 1866 on a pension which he enjoyed for over forty-five years.

Indian Finance and Decentralisation.

The Government of India on Friday, issued a long resolution on the subject of Indian and provincial finance, which is mainly historical, and only to some extent satisfactory. The new rules laid down in the resolution are considered by the Government of India to represent a decided advance in the path of decentralisation. But the use of the word "decided" is inappropriate ; "slight" would have been more accurate. If the Government of India had wished to make a decided advance it would have adopted the views of the Government of Bombay. As it is they have been unable to subscribe to the one important opinion expressed by our Government, that the employment of a grant should, except in the rarest instances, be left to the discretion of the local Government, which receives it. "While they could readily agree to abstain from critical inquiry into the objects to which a dole is applied, they hold that the cases in which it would be necessary to specify the general purposes of the assignment would be the rule rather than the exception. When, for example, considerable sacrifices have been incurred in order to raise money for education, they could not contemplate with equanimity its expenditure upon hospitals or bridges." The suggestion is a mere absurdity, unworthy the man who penned it. Who but the local Government knows how best its money can be expended ? Are not the members of the Bombay Council as capable and as honourable men as those of the Viceroy's Council ? But the draftsman of the resolution, proceeds : "Similar considerations apply when the Government of India are engaged in distributing a windfall. The disposal of a surplus is akin to a legislative act, being decided after debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, and it is often an alternative to a remission of taxation, in which case the purposes to which it is proposed to devote the surplus are deliberately accepted, as more needful and expedient than the relief of the taxpayer. In such cases the Government of India incur a responsibility with reference to the disposal of grants made to local Governments, of which they could not consent to divest themselves." Very plausible, but unconvincing. The same may be said of the refusal of the Government of India to permit local Governments to raise their own loans for purely local purposes. But the whole resolution is unsatisfactory, and local Governments can receive no practical advantage from its new rules.

The Ooriyas.

Some days ago an Ooriya servant saved the life of an old Bengali woman in the street of a Calcutta suburb, and in doing so sustained injuries which probably will end fatally. The incident leads a Calcutta contemporary to remark, somewhat gratuitously we think, that "the Ooriya is just about the last person in the world, whom one would expect to find performing a courageous or unselfish act. We have a theory that when Macaulay described the Bengalis as doing everything languidly, he was really thinking, with his usual brilliant inaccuracy, of the Ooriyas ; and all his various uncomplimentary references to the Bengalis would certainly apply, if the general observation is accurate, to the natives of Cuttack and Puri. The average man, if questioned on the subject, would certainly remark that the courage of the Ooriya, like his cleanliness and his honesty, was at a comparatively low ebb." In Bombay, we cannot lay claim to the intelligence and knowledge to be found on the banks of the Hooghly, but we do know that Orissa no more consists only of Cuttack and Puri than Bengal does of Calcutta and Burdwan. Moreover, we seem to recollect that the Ooriyas as a race are notable neither for languor nor cawardice. If the history of that province teaches anything, it teaches us of the brave and warlike qualities of the race, and we believe we are not mistaken in saying that the people were never conquered, but were willing and acceptable allies of the British, in days when the map of India was far from being all-red.

Among the passengers who sailed on Saturday for London, by the English mail steamer, "Arabia," were : Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, the Hon. Mr. Samuel Best, Sir Allan Arthur, Sir Wm. Dring, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, and the Hon. Mr. D. P. Sahardhikary.

The gadi of the Mandi State still remains vacant, as no successor has been selected by the Punjab Government

The Maharana of Udaipur has subscribed one lakh and a half of rupees towards the funds of the Hindu University.

Approval has been given to the re-issue to British dismounted units of helmet ornaments and chin-chains.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MORE ABOUT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The Situation Abroad.

[BY ASIATICUS.]

LONDON, May 3.

This has been a week of varied occurrences, but I think the "Titanic" still remains the predominating interest in the public mind. To realise fully the extent of the disaster, one has to go to Southampton, where I spent three or four hours last Friday evening. The whole town is plunged into mourning, for the bulk of the crew were Southampton men. There were still crowds hanging about the dock gates, but their presence was partly due to the fresh excitement aroused by the "Olympic." That immense vsssel was just being brought back into dock. You will have heard of the strike of her crew. From what I could gather on the spot, I should say that the strike was engineered by the local unions, and was not in any sense due to nervousness among the crew. I have never heard of a nervous fireman.

The "Olympic" was still in dock, when I returned to Southampton this week, and her projected voyage has been cancelled. Her four vast funnels and her immense hull dwarf everything else in the port. One first descries the ship from far down Southampton Water. It was interesting to note how every liner about to put to sea had numbers of brand-new collapsible boats fastened to their rails, in various rather unsuitable places, which had obviously been hastily selected. I also noticed several on a P. and O. trooper lying in the stream, and in that case they seemed to have just been tested.

Senator Smith has been severely handled in private by his colleagues on the Washington Committee, and it is plain that the American people are now realising with much chagrin how ridiculous he has made their inquiry. The British investigation is just commencing in London, and will certainly be conducted with more decorum and more practical knowledge. Admiral Mahan's letter, insisting that Mr. Bruce Ismay ought to have gone down with the ship, has made a painful impression here. I do not think Englishmen in general take that view. As an expression of personal opinion, I would venture to add that I do not think Captain Smith ought to have gone down either. It is now clear that after the final plunge of the vessel he still survived, for he swam to one of the boats, and might have lived had he cared to do so. The manner of his death showed lofty nobility and a sense of high honour, but I hold he should have yielded to the entreaties of his men and entered the boat. Had he done so, he might perchance have been able so to control the situation as to save more of the perishing. There might not then have been the piteous spectacle of half-empty boats arriving alongside the "Carpathia" at daybreak.

I do not suppose that any commander of a liner will agree with these views. I have in the past discussed this question with various commanders, and have always found that they stuck to the exalted tradition that under given circumstances, such as existed here, the commander should perish with his ship The ideal is splendid, but it has more in common with Japan than with the practical West. Captain Smith did all that duty demanded of him, when he remained on the bridge until his ship, went down. It was harder for him to live than to die, but I wish he had chosen the harder course.

WIRELESS OPERATORS.

It is already a matter of general consent that the big liners must, in future, carry at least two wireless operators, and probably very big ships will have to carry three. It is satisfactory to be able to add that public opinion is at last coming to a more correct understanding of the status of wireless operators. The revelation that one of the operators on the "Titanic"—it is not clear which—told the "Californian" to "shut up," when it tried to warn the "Titanic" about the presence of ice, has taught the public that even "heroes" must be made amenable to discipline. The Press is now saying, what any practical man knew long ago, that wireless operators must have less direct responsibility, and that the control of commanders and officers of the watch over them must be more closely exercised. It must not be left to the operators to decide what to do in emergencies. The two examples of the communications of the "Titanic" operators with the "Frankfort" and the "Californian" have shown the necessity for more rigid supervision over the wireless room.

The inquiry into the loss of the "Oceana" is also proceeding this week. As it is not yet concluded, little can be said about it here. The evidence already given indicates that some of my remarks on this subject in earlier letters require revision. The allegations about the unseaworthiness of some of the boats have caused much disagreeable surprise, and I fear it may be demonstrated that the Lascars did not behave as well as they should have done. I have already warned you that an agitation against the employment of Lascars on ocean liners will certainly be developed in the near future.

THE DROUGHT.

We have had the driest April, on record, and the continuance of the drought is regarded with much apprehension. The fruit trees are far in advance of their normal condition at this time of year, and frosts in May will ruin the fruit crops. Growers are adjured to sit up all night with their trees if the temperature falls, and are advised to build rough fires, known in Canada as "smudges," in their orchards. This kind of counsel may be excellent for a man with a dozen apple trees, but what the possessor of a big orchard is to do I cannot conceive. One result of last year's dry weather and of the present drought is that all vegetables are at famine prices.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT.

I returned to England on the day that the Shop Hours Act came into operation, and its immediate effect upon my personal welfare was that I had to dine frugally of bacon and eggs. I arrived at my retreat in a small town near London late in the day. Owing to some mistake about a telegram, my return created consternation in my little household. I was not expected, and there was no dinner. Until this week, the hasty despatch of a messenger to the butcher's would have sufficed to rectify this little blunder. It so happened that, in pursuance of the Act, the town had resolved to select a day in the middle of the week for the universal closing of shops at one o'clock. Had my butcher sent me even a modest chop, he would have been liable to prosecution. I was never more staggered in my life, for I had quite forgotten that the Shop Hours Act was to be enforced this week. I spent the rest of the evening reflecting upon the way in which the individualist Englishman is gradually becoming enmeshed in enactments, which seem to affect his liberty of action.

Yet I fancy the general consensus of opinion is, on the whole, that the Act is a good one. At present it is rather too inflexible, and does not allow sufficient variation for the requirements of particular callings. Waiters and waitresses, hairdressers, and other people, say that they are worse off than they were before. The waiters, in particular, have to take their meals at times, when they would rather be taking tips. No doubt these special cases will soon receive relief, but England is already so used to the voluntary early closing movement that the Act involves little real hardship on consumers, so far as I can see. Yet there is an uneasy undercurrent of feeling among Englishmen, who dislike being trammelled, and fear that we are drifting into the German habit of legislating about everything. There is also much sympathy with the keepers of little shops, who did most business, when the big shops were closed.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Government had a narrow escape on Wednesday night. A member of the Opposition had submitted a resolution about the Insurance Act. The resolution asserted that the co-operation of the doctors must be obtained, and that "until such co-operation is secured, the Act will fail efficiently to provide medical benefit." Three months ago Mr. Lloyd George had declared that the Act could survive the opposition of the doctors. On Wednesday, he was in a quandary. The Opposition was present in strong force, and the Ministerial members had failed to respond to a pressing Whip. The Government were afraid to divide the House, because they feared defeat, which would have meant resignation. They had to submit to the humiliation of accepting the resolution. Mr. Lloyd George swallowed all his former braggart avowals, and professed to agree with the declaration submitted. This incident has a special significance. The Government majority, all Irish and Labour men, is 114. In the Home Rule division it sank to 94, upon Welsh Disestablishment to 78, on the Sinking Fund resolution to 42, and on Wednesday, the Cabinet dared not put their fortunes to the test at all.

Why were so many Ministerialists absent? I met a well-known Unionist member yesterday. He told me that he had never seen the Government benches so apathetic. Many Ministerial members are full of misgiving about the two great measures now before the House. Both Home Rule and the Welsh measure are falling very flat. The debates have an air of unreality. There is a vague consciousness that the bulk of the English constituencies do not want either Bill. There is no mutiny against the Cabinet, but there is no enthusiasm and little loyal support. My friend, who is a shrewd judge, gave the Government another eighteen months of life at the outside, and would not be surprised at their earlier downfall over some unforeseen emergency. This prediction is not in agreement with Sir Henry Lucy's forecast, which I quoted last week, but it is perhaps a more probable one.

THE DARDANELLES.

Turkey has yielded to the representations of the Powers—chiefly to Great Britain—and has agreed to re-open the Dardanelles, while explaining that she will again close them, if the Italians renew their menace. It is argued, no doubt rightly, that by adopting this course the Turks are really checkmating Italy. The contention is that the Italians hoped to compel the Powers to bring pressure to bear on Turkey to end the war. The Powers have not done so, and Lord Morley, in the House of Lords last night, practically said that Great Britain, at any rate, would not join in coercing Turkey. The Italians will alienate the already dwindling measure of support they receive in Europe, if they approach the Dardanelles again. The block of traffic in the Bosphorus was enormous. By re-opening the Straits, the Turks deprive the Powers of any chance of resentment ; and they know very well that Italy cannot afford to risk her ships in forcing a passage to the Sea of Marmora. Italy is, therefore, foiled, so long as the Turks obstinately decline to make peace. Their very passivity weaknens Italy, which is spending a sovereign for every rupee spent by the Turks.

What can Italy do now? She cannot advance beyond the Tripoli coast until the late autumn, and probably not at all. She cannot get near Constantinople. She cannot land an army in European Turkey without the practical certainty of defeat. The loss of a few islands in the Ægean will not injure the Turks. Italy can now only try to drag the Balkan Principalities into a war, which would convulse all Europe, or, as an alternative, she can make terms of peace, which will be to her humiliating.

THE CHINA LOAN.

About the time that this letter reaches you, a syndicate of international financiers will be assembling in London to discuss the terms of the new loan to China. The first loan will be one of £60,000,000, to be followed by another of £200,000,000. These huge sums are to be lent to a Government, which is on the verge of breaking down, and the six Powers concerned—Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, and Russia—will have to take the responsibility of seeing that interest and sinking fund are paid. At a time, when China is very near collapse, the Powers, under the influence of financiers, who care for nothing but flotation profits, can think of no better expedient than to persuade China to treble her National Debt. If this senseless scheme is carried through, it will probably bring about the ultimate partition of China, an event from which Great Britain has nothing to gain and everything to lose. Yet protests are apparently of no avail. Even sentimental Radicals, who will go into ecstasies of passion over an imprisoned Persian or a murdered Macedonian, watch in silence the process of the conquest of China by finance. The British Foreign Office, like the India Office, has become an annexe of financiers, who have no care for any interests but their own. Whitehall is in the grip of new and strange baronets with German names.

A CANADIAN REVELATION.

The quarrel between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt has led to a strange revelation. Mr. Taft has been maladroit enough to publish a letter he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt at the time of the Canadian Reciprocity movement. In it Mr. Taft pointed out that the proposed Agreement "would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all Canada's important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and would greatly increase the demand in Canada for American manufactures."

The Roosevelt-Taft quarrel is a case apart, but the publication of this letter is perhaps the clumsiest—though for Canada the most fortunate—act ever committed by a statesman in modern times. It makes Sir Edward Grey look a fool, there is no other word for it, after his emotional declaration about the United States in the House of Commons. It makes the British Government unconscious parties to a projected betrayal of Canada, though they ought to have seen whither they were drifting. It absolutely vindicates Canada's emphatic rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement. Finally, it ruins the reputation of Mr Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, who did his utmost to secure the passage of the Agreement. Mr. Bryce embarked, yesterday, at San Francisco for Australia, and has now discreetly vanished into the immensities of the Pacific. He will be wise if he returns no more to Washington. Canada wants his blood.

ASIATICUS.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

RUSSIAN FEELING AS TO ENGLAND.

Possibilities of Strained Relations.

GERMANY AND THE NAVAL QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 19.

There is an increasing agitation in Radical quarters in England against the sentence of four years' penal servitude passed on the Englishwoman, named Miss Malecka, at Warsaw, for consorting with revolutionaries. It is thought by some that the agitation will have a bearing on Anglo-Russian relations, which, according to the well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, have been already affected by the Persian imbroglio, Russia being disposed to support Salar-ed-Dowleh, if he wins the throne, while England is diametrically opposed to such a course; also by Russia's attitude towards the Turco-Italian war, Russia being supposedly desirous of mediating in favour of Italy, while France and England advocate absolute impartiality.

Meanwhile the reports of a Russian mobilisation in the Caucasus are renewed. Some surmise that Russia is striving after a *rapprochement* with Germany, and that the recent Italian action was designed with Russia's assent, to draw in the other Powers. The attitude of Germany and Austria towards the situation are naturally also the subject of much conjecture.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, MAY 19.

During a debate in the Reichstag on Germany's foreign policy, references were made chiefly to England.

The Socialists declared that an understanding depended upon Germany alone, as England had repeatedly pronounced in favour of an *entente*.

The Conservatives and the Centre, however, denied that Germany was responsible for England's continuance to arm. They said that if England withdrew her claim regarding seizure at sea, there would be no reason to increase the Navy.

Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter said it was erroneous to think that Germany was opposed to the abolition of the right of seizure at sea. The English were always upheld as an example, but they rigorously insisted upon demands, which fitted in with their policy.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VISION.

Views from Canada and Australia.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The *Montreal Star*, commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech yesterday, at the Shipwrights' Company's banquet, denies the necessity of a sugar-coat for the pill for Canada by allowing her to have her warships at Home like toys, when required on the scene of danger, "as," says the paper, "in that case, they could only arrive on the scene for the funeral of the Empire.

"Canadians desire to be treated like sensible adults capable of doing their duty as men to the Motherland."

OTTAWA, MAY 19.

In a speech here, Mr. White, Minister of Finance, said he had no doubt that Parliament and the people of Canada would do their full share in Imperial defence.

The federation of the Empire seemed to present no insuperable difficulty. In conclusion, he said "We are the elder son, and we have the territory and resources to hold the centre of the Empire Canada will be the heart of the Empire in days to come.

MELBOURNE, MAY 18.

Mr. Pearce, the Commonwealth Minister of Defence, in an interview, said he welcomed Mr. Churchill's speech on the Navy. It would strengthen the Commonwealth Government if it asked the Parliament for a large grant for naval construction. The speech also provided adequate reasons for an active naval policy on the part of all the Dominions.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, considered that Mr. Churchill's policy was the most practicable one for the safety of the Motherland and the Dominions.

THE COFFEE TRADE.

Alleged Conspiracy in New York.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

The Federal Government is prosecuting the so-called coffee trust of the Brazilian valorization scheme, alleging conspiracy for withholding coffee and an attempt to restrain the coffee trade of the world. The defendants cited include Baron Bruno von Schroeder, of London, M. Burge, of Antwerp, Comptades Touches of Havre, Senor de Silva, of Sao Paol, Herr Wille, of Hamburg, the Societe Generale of Paris, and the New York Dock Company.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Resignation of the Minister of Finance.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Hull, South African Minister of Finance, has resigned. There has been much opposition recently in South Africa, in Britain and on the Continent to his death duties proposals, but Mr. Hull says his resignation is over railway policy, and in no way connected with the death duties.

He will remain a member of his party.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY SMASH.

PARIS, MAY 19.

Two suburban trains collided at Marcadet Ridge, near the Northern Station. Eleven persons were killed, and 39 injured.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, MAY 19.

The anthracite miners' convention has ordered the strikers to resume work on the 22nd inst.

WAR IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

GREAT ITALIAN VICTORY AT RHODES.

Full Surrender of the Turkish Garrison.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MAY 17.

Three Italian columns surrounded the Rhodes garrison in a position in the mountains, the only retreat from which was commanded by the guns of the warships. The Turks lost 83 killed and 26 wounded before they broke, and took refuge in the ravines. The Italian losses were four killed and 26 wounded.

LATER.

The Prime Minister announced in the Chamber this afternoon, amidst enthusiasm, that the Turkish garrison at Rhodes had surrendered with the honours of war.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The London branch of the All-India Moslem League has made representations to the Foreign Secretary, urging that the extension of hostilities to the Dardanelles and places within reach of Constantinople is calculated to incite the warlike elements in the neighbouring States and in India to organise a system of volunteering for the assistance of Turkey. It declares that it will be impossible for our Government to repress the movement on the part of India and the frontier Mussulmans without risk of great unpopularity. It points out that the blockade of the Red Sea ports has caused injury, which is far greater than is usually imagined. Large bodies of pilgrims have been unable to leave the Hedjaz for fear of capture, and are suffering great distress. The Government is urged to take such steps, as it may consider expedient, to prevent the further development of a situation, prejudicial to the interests of humanity and the progress of the Eastern world.

ROME, MAY 18.

There is great jubilation in Italy at the surrender of the Rhodes garrison.

Signor Giolitti, the Premier, read the dispatches in the Chamber of Deputies amid frantic cheering.

The papers describe the victory as a defeat of entrenched Turkish regulars and not one gained over the Arab hordes. The Press considers the Rhodes success as one of "the most brilliant victories of a glorious war."

LONDON, MAY 18.

While occupying Rhodes, the Italians took 2,300 prisoners, including 38 officers, 4,000 rifles and four batteries.

DARDANELLES OPENED.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Dardanelles were opened to-day. Steamers are now passing out.

NAVAL REDISTRIBUTION.

Premier and First Lord to Meet Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that considerable interest is being taken in the cruise, which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill will make in the Mediterranean at Whitsuntide. This paper says that they will probably discuss with Lord Kitchener at Malta the general situation in the Mediterranean in the event of war, the proposed naval redistribution having been criticised in high quarters.

MALTA, MAY 18.

Lord Kitchener will arrive here on the 29th inst. on board H. M. cruiser "Hampshire." He will join Mr. Asquith on board the Admiralty yacht and visit Gibraltar.

A WIRELESS TRIUMPH.

Station Erected and Worked in Five Minutes.

LONDON, MAY 17.

At Aldershot, to-day, the King inspected a company of wireless operators of the Royal Engineers.

A station was erected within five minutes, and communication established with the Fleet at Portsmouth.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

What the Measure is Intended to Accomplish.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Lloyd George received an ovation on rising to speak at Carnarvon to-day. The pavilion, in which the meeting took place, was uncomfortably crowded. At the outset there were interruptions by suffragettes.

Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that there was neither malice nor hatred towards the Church as a church, in his scheme of disestablishment, but to the establishment, which was still wronging Wales. This wrong he meant to end for ever in the Principality. (Cheers.) He dwelt on the national spirit in Wales, and said it was a gross injustice that the tillers of the soil, though Nonconformist, should have to maintain their own minister, and also the chaplain of the squire.

MURDER IN A COURT.

American Bandit Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Floyd Allen, leader of the bandits, who shot the presiding judge in the police court at Hillsville (Virginia) in March last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

[Reuter cabled as follows on March 15th:—Telegrams from Roanoke in Virginia report that five men were killed and twenty-three injured in a fight in the court-house at Hillsville in the Blue Mountains on the occasion of the sentencing of a member of the notorious Allen gang for a petty offence. The brothers and friends of the prisoner fired, killing the judge and the prosecutor on the instant, and a battle ensued.

After the fight the assailants finally backed out of the court-house with revolvers in their hands, mounted horses and disappeared. A posse of citizens is pursuing them.]

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Maloja" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 17th instant.

TROUBLE IN THE GULF.

British Troops and Sailors Landed.

"FOX" UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUSHIRE, MAY 18.

The tribesmen have attacked Bunder Abbas and the cruiser "Perseus" and the sloop "Albert" have landed parties.

The transport "Minto" has landed a detachment of Rajputs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 18.

H. M. S. "Fox" sailed for Bunder Abbas this morning under sealed orders, owing to the recent trouble there. Her departure being sudden and unexpected, several social events have fallen through.

ALLAHABAD MAY 18.

The tribesmen of Laristan seem to have once more gathered for an attack upon Bunder Abbas. The Lars have seized the water supply, and a landing party of sailors on Thursday attacked and drove them back. As, however, a large body remains in the vicinity, some companies of the 7th Rajputs are being moved from Jask.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

News from Bunder Abbas confirms the statement that the landing party from the "Albert" and the "Perseus", with a British Consular guard drove off the tribesmen, who had seized the water supply there. The reinforcement of the 7th Rajputs from Jask should serve to make the Consulate secure.

THE DEAD KING.

Arrival of His Remains in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 17.

The body of the late King was transported from Travemuende to Copenhagen on board the "Dannebrog."

The coffin was landed with much solemn circumstance, bells tolling and cannon booming. It was conveyed in a six-horse hearse, followed by a long procession, mostly composed of sailors and soldiers, to the Castle Chapel. There it was placed on a catafalque and a short service was held in the presence of the King and Queen and other Royal personages. The body afterwards lay in State.

A great throng witnessed the landing. The widowed Queen, her sons and daughters were much overcome.

Twelve officers carried the coffin from the hearse to the catafalque.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

The *Pioneer* understands that no alteration will be made on account of Court mourning in the date of the Levee at Simla fixed for the 30th of May.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Australian Eleven Gain their Second Victory.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Kent defeated Somerset, at Gravesend, by an innings and nineteen runs.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Australians beat Surrey at the Oval, by seven wickets.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Lord's, by an innings and eight runs.

Northamptonshire beat Essex at Leyton, by seven wickets.

Notts beat Leicester at Nottingham, by an innings and twelve runs.

Cambridge University beat Sussex at Cambridge, by ten wickets.

Hampshire to-day defeated Worcestershire, by eight wickets at Worcester.

Warwickshire defeated Gloucestershire at Bristol, by three wickets.

The match between the South Africans and Yorkshire, at Huddersfield, was drawn, the visitors leading on the first innings.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Japanese Launch the Biggest Warship.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Japanese cruiser "Kongo," the largest warship in the world, was successfully launched at Barrow to-day, by Madame Koike, in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished persons.

The ship was the heaviest weight ever launched, as practically all the machinery, except the turbines, was on board.

NEW AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

The American Dreadnought "Texas" was launched to-day at Newport, News, in Virginia. Her displacement is 29,367 tons and her estimated speed 21 knots.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Rumour and a Prompt Denial.

LATER.

The motor tour projected for the Prince of Wales, as also His Royal Highness's visit to the French Fleet has been countermanded, owing to the Court mourning for the late King of Denmark.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The report that the Prince of Wales's tour has been countermanded is groundless. All the arrangements have been completed. The tour is not a pleasure trip, but a course of instruction.

ATLANTIC ICEBERGS.

The U. S. Admiralty Perform International Service.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The American Admiralty has despatched a cruiser to watch the steamer lanes, and advise all vessels by wireless of the whereabouts of icebergs.

THE KAISER'S THREAT.

Unpleasant Scene in the Reichstag.

CABINET WALK OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

There was a scene in the Reichstag yesterday, when Herr Scheidemann, (Socialist), described the Kaiser's threat to Alsace as a sentence of penal servitude, "because Prussia had no civil rights, and was a German Siberia."

The Chancellor, the members of the Cabinet and the Federal delegates walked out, and returned two hours later, when the Chancellor, after rebuking Herr Scheidemann for insulting the country said that the Emperor's conversation with the Burgomaster of Strasburg had been published, owing to a regrettable indiscretion; but, he added, no situation had arisen, for which he (the Chancellor) would not accept responsibility. The Kaiser, he said, had no intention of encroaching on the rights of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, which would decide whether the constitution of Alsace should be changed. Efforts to make Alsace an insecure frontier-land must be opposed.

The Chancellor said that the Kaiser had voiced German resentment against the Alsace-Lorraine Diet's action, in siding with the anti-German management of the Grafenstaden Locomotive Works.

This reference of the Chancellor's concerned a resolution of the Diet expressing dissatisfaction with the Prussian Government for cancelling orders for the locomotives placed with the Grafenstaden Works. The resolution also alleged that Westphalian competitors were responsible for the accusations against the management of the works.

COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Indian and Far-Eastern Problems.

LONDON, MAY 18.

At the banquet, last night, of the Royal Colonial Institute, Earl Grey presiding, Sir Arthur Lawley responded to the toast of "the Dominions." Reviewing British rule in India, he said that we found India at war and riven with crime. We gave her peace and justice and the most upright civil service in the history of the world, with the result that we were raising the standard of living throughout the land.

The abrogation of English rule in India, Sir Arthur continued, would mean disaster, as the Empire depended on India. The only thing, which would mean an end of English rule, would be that the British Navy was no longer supreme.

Sir F. Lugard, responding to the same toast, said that the possibilities of the Hongkong University were very great. He believed that it would secure the predominance of the English language throughout the Far-East.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO

Reprisals for Mutiny and Massacre

FEZ, MAY 17.

A French court-martial has condemned nine Askaris to death in connection with the mutiny and massacre here last April.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A message to the *Morning Post* from Malta says that the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army of occupation, on the lines of the Sirdar's scheme, is understood to be imminent.

SHIPS' BULKHEADS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. Buxton has appointed a strong committee of leading naval architects and engineers to advise him on the subject of the provision of bulk-heads and water-tight compartments.

THE KHOST EXPEDITION.

Superior Weapons of Afghan Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

In connection with the expedition to Khost, it is understood that mountain-guns are being taken from Kabul. As regards rifles also, the troops will be far better armed than the tribesmen. A number of regiments have Lee-Metfords, and these are certain to be employed. The Mangals, Jadrans and Jajis, on the other hand, have never been able to buy magazine rifles to any great extent, and they will have to rely upon such Martinis and Sniders as they have in their possession. The Ghilzais are well armed. The Afghan expeditionary force, therefore, should have no difficulty in clearing the valley, when they have once crossed the passes leading into the west.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

Irritation of Mahomedan Community.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The *Englishman* to-day publishes a letter from Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, secretary, of the All India Moslem League, Lucknow, in reply to the speech, which Mr. Montagu made in the House of Commons the other day *re* the Delhi changes. After reproducing the resolutions adopted at the Moslem meetings held at Dacca and Calcutta, to show the extent of the irritation caused by the administrative changes, the writer says it was absolutely wanton and most unstatesmanlike on Mr. Montagu's part to have attacked Mahomedan nationality as a whole, and the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal particularly. It is extremely short-sighted statesmanship to take no reckoning of sentiments and the special attributes of the Moslem community in India, in shaping the means and ways of governing the country. The writer concludes,—"Let us alone; we have learnt enough to rely upon our own strength and resources in future."

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Startling Report Received from Seistan.

SALAR-ED-DAULEH'S MARCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 17.

The *Novoye Vremya* publishes a letter from Salar-ed-Dauleh from Kermanshah, in which he declares that he is not a revolutionary but a prince and a patriot, animated by the sacred duty of saving his country from the ruin to which it is rushing. The so-called Government, he declares, is incapable of restoring order. He has 200,000 Persians behind him and part of his army is marching triumphantly on Teheran.

He hopes the European friends of Persia will remain neutral pending the establishment of a stable Government. Salar-ed-Dauleh repudiates the charge that he is aiming to restore barbarous absolutism.

TEHERAN, MAY 18.

The Persian frontier official at Seistan reports that the Afghans claim a considerable district on the frontier, and have already erected border beacons.

SIR DAVID BRUCE.

Reward for Services to Science.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Colonel Sir David Bruce has been specially promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General for his services to science.

Colonel Sir David Bruce, K.T., C.B., F.R.S., Member of the Army Medical Advisory Board, has not only seen active service, but has rendered an immense benefit to mankind by his discovery in 1903 of the cause of that terrible malady known as sleeping sickness, which is so prevalent in Africa, and specially on the West Coast. In the discovery Colonel Bruce was much helped in his investigations by his wife, who may be said to take almost as great an interest in unravelling the mysteries of tropical diseases as her famous husband.

Born on May 29, 1855, at Melbourne, Australia, David Bruce was educated at Stirling High School and at Edinburgh University, where he gained his degrees of M.B. and C.M.

He entered the Army Medical Service as Surgeon on August 4, 1883.

It was during the time he was stationed in Zululand before the war that he became impressed with the fatality among domestic animals owing to the nagana or tsetse fly disease, and he found on investigation that it was not the actual bite of the fly that is poisonous, but that the fly deposited in one animal a trypanosoma which it had sucked from the body of another, so that it is the trypanosoma which carries death, the fly being merely the agent. By a series of experiments Colonel Bruce showed that the fly caught in the fly country and brought to a healthy neighbourhood could, by its bite infect healthy animals, in whose blood the trypanosoma invariably made its appearance.

Colonel Bruce's next investigation was to find out where the fly got the parasite which set up the tsetse fly disease, or nagana. For many years explorers and natives had noticed that the fly was in some way connected with big game; where the koodoo, impala or buffalo fell before the gun of the hunter the fly and with it the nagana disappeared, but Colonel Bruce solved the puzzle by discovering that the fresh blood of the wild beests and the koodoo sets up nagana in healthy animals. To complete his study of the disease a dog with nagana was sent to London where it arrived in 1898, and this animal was the starting point of many experiments which showed that with the exception of man, no animal survives an invasion by the trypanosoma discovered by Colonel Bruce.

The importance of this officer's discovery led to researches in other parts of the world, notably in South America, and a similar parasite was found which was equally fatal to the horses of Argentine, Bolivia, etc., although the ox seemed to be immune. It also led to researches in other diseases such as malaria, and yellow fever, and paved the way to the discovery that the mosquito is the carrier of these diseases.

It was not until 1903 that man was found to be also subject to the terrible wasting disease caused through the parasite and its go-between the fly. The negroes of the Congo had been subject for several decades to the sleeping sickness, which resulted in death within eight months, and reports came from Uganda of similar deaths. The malady had made fearful strides along the northern and eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza and the islands adjacent and was believed to have arrived in the wake of Emin's followers after their relief by Stanley at Wadelai.

By 1902 the disease had made such headway in the Uganda protectorate that the Royal Society sent out an expedition to study the malady, and the result of enquiries showed that the area affected was a belt about 10 miles wide, and especially on the Busoga and Kavirondo shores of Lake Victoria, where the mortality had been frightful. A laboratory was therefore established at Entebbe and further investigations were commenced. No satisfactory results, however, were obtained until Colonel Bruce was sent out to elucidate the problem. On his arrival Dr. Castellani informed him of the discovery of a trypanosoma in the nervous system of affected negroes, and the significance was at once perceived by Colonel Bruce, whose previous discoveries in Zululand had gone a great way towards solving the mystery of the sickness. Mrs. Bruce, who was also with him in Zululand, assisted her husband in his inquiries, and within a few months they have solved the problem. The trypanosoma discovered by Dr. Castellani was found in every case of the disease, but it was not found in persons not suffering from the sickness. It was found in the blood of the affected and only a bloodsucker could put it there. His previous discovery soon convicted Colonel Bruce that only a fly could be the carrier, and investigations revealed the go-between tsetse fly, which differed slightly from the Zululand specie. Natives were instructed to collect the flies which soon arrived in thousands every day, and the geographical distribution of the insect corresponded exactly with the centres of the disease. The fly was made to bite a monkey, which passed in short time into the sleeping state. The importance of the discovery is inestimable. Although a medical cure for the malady has not been found, its cause and mode of spread being known, the disease has been stamped out of Uganda to a great extent by the simple means of removing the natives from the fly area. As a reward for his researches Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was promoted Brevet-Colonel on December 10, 1903. In 1904-5-6, Colonel Bruce proceeded to Malta as Director of the Commission for the investigation of Mediterranean fever. This Commission discovered that Malta fever is primarily a disease of goats and that man is infected by the drinking of the goats' milk. The result of this discovery has been the extinction of Malta fever in Malta, and whereas in 1905 there were more than 1,000 cases among the sailors and solders of the garrison, this rapidly fell in 1906 to 147, in 1907, to 11, in 1908 to five, in 1909 to one, and in 1910 not a single case was heard of. In 1908 Colonel Bruce again proceeded to Uganda to further inquire into the mysterious sleeping sickness and only recently departed for Central Africa where he has investigated the connection of wild animals with the spread of the prevalent diseases of the country. In 1905 he had been made C. B., and in 1908 was rewarded with a Knighthood. Sir David, who is D.Sc (Hon.) Dublin and LL.D. (Hon.) Glasgow, has written many articles, etc., on his various discoveries; while from 1904-8 he was Editor of the "Royal Army Madical Corps Journal." He is a Royal Medallist, Royal Society (1905) and Mary Kingsley Medallist (1905); and was president of the Physiological section of the British Association, South Africa, in (1905). He is a Foreign Member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; an honorary member of the Societe de Pathologie Exotique (Paris); Socio orarario dell Accademia di scienze, Lettere ed Arti, Acireale (Sicily); and a Stewart Prizeman of the British Medical Association (1908).

Sir David married in 1883 Miss Mary Elizabeth Steele, of Belgate.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

Sera Monastery Knocked to Ruins.

GREAT CARNAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* sends from Kalimpong an eye-witness narrative of affairs in Lhassa by men, who left there on April 29th. He says that the Chinese have redistributed their forces, since their retreat to the southern suburbs. After stating where the troops, consisting of nearly a thousand Chinese and three thousand Tibetans, who are acting with the Chinese, are stationed, the report goes on to say, that a lieutenant-general is in sole command, his adjutant having been killed in one of the engagements. Rations are supplied by the pious monks of the Drepung Monastery, and fuel by the remaining Kharloongs. All the surplus stores, which are sufficient to last the Chinese for six months, are kept at the Kasheg's house. All houses obstructing the horizon have been levelled to the ground.

In addition to the reverses at the Chaksan Ferry, the first batch of the Tibetan troops from Gyantse, which pushed forward to Nithang, were routed with several hundred killed. Those, who escaped under cover of the trenches, made their way for Teuppche, where they destroyed the deserted Chinese barracks out of spite. The surrounding villages were subsequently occupied forcibly. The Chinese in and about Lhassa made another attack upon the Sera Monastery, which lasted for two days and shelled its walls. Over two thousad Tibetans and sixty-five Chinese were killed, the latter being largely Tibetan born. Another reason for the first attack upon this monastery, according to the eye-witness' story, was that when the Chinese wanted to occupy Potala, the Abbot of Sera vehemently protested against the sacrilege, and threatened to open hostilities. The Chinese, for strategical reasons, ignored the protest and insisted upon its occupation. Hence the war cloud dropped. Three-fifths of the Sera Monastery is in ruins, and over a thousand lamas remain uncremated.

The jealousy and party spirit among Tibetans and Khambas has culminated in civil strife. In three fights, the swarthy Khambas killed over four hundred of an overwhelming number of Tibetans. The Chinese suspended hostilities at the request of the Tibetans, owing to the desertion of many Tibetan soldiers and volunteers, and the Chinese are on the defensive. There are Tibetan braves on this side of the Chaksan Ferry, who have no courage to proceed to Nethan. Over one thousand are guarding the passes on the Khamba road between Lhassa and Gyandah. Desolation is apparent on the road between Gyantse and Nerthang, the villagers having fled in fear of the presence of the Tibetans.

Traders in Lhassa prefer the presence of the Chinese for their custom, as the Tibetans, irrespective of their wealth, live very parsimoniously. The native Chamba butter and tea form the chief items of their daily consumption. Among rich and poor alike, beef tea is considered luxurious. The whereabouts of the ex-Amban is unknown to all, and his participation in the reported negotiations must be little short of marvellous. The existence of personal animosity, sugared with outward cordiality, between the spiritual leaders of Tibet is an open secret, a denial of the existence of which, on dogmatic grounds, is far-fetched.

JAIL INDUSTRIES.

Precautions for Trade Protection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The Government of India has issued a circular to the Provincial Governments and others, under date, 29th April which states:—

In a Home Department letter, dated the 10th of August, 1906, the local Governments were requested to give their opinions on the subject of the regulation of jail industries in British India, with special reference to their competition with similar industries carried on by private enterprise. From the replies received, the Government of India are satisfied that the general principles laid down in a Home Department resolution, dated the 7th of May, 1886, require no modification, and they have no fresh orders to communicate on this subject. The local Governments and administrations should, therefore, as before, adapt their intramural industries as much as possible to the requirements of the public consuming departments, and the Government of India will only interfere, if on complaint being made, any jail is found to be catering for the public in such a manner as "seriously to injure any local trade." The local Governments and administrations will do well to keep this principle specially in mind, as any infringement of it is more likely to be challenged now, than was the case twenty-five years ago, when it was enunciated. There is, however, one point, in which an advance on the arrangements sanctioned in 1886 appears to the Government of India to be possible. It was then laid down that the jails should supply the public consuming departments, but no particular departments were indicated. From the present correspondence it would appear that the bulk of the articles manufactured in the jails are consumed by departments, working under the orders of the local Governments. The Government of India consider that this arrangement is suitable, as making for decentralization and thus minimising friction, and should be developed. In future therefore, before calling on the Imperial consuming departments to take jail products, the Government of India will require to be satisfied that provincial possibilities have been exhausted. It will, of course, remain open to the local jail authorities to arrange locally, and on a voluntary basis with the Imperial consuming departments for contracts on the present system, and the Government of India desire no change in this respect, but if this is found impracticable and if the demands of the provincial departments do not come up to the full capabilities of the jail supply, then the circumstances of the jail or jails in qustion should be laid before the Government of India for the issue of such instructions to an Imperial department, as may appear to be proper.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Lord Carmichael, who has been indisposed, is better, but it has been thought advisable that he should postpone his trip to Sarali, which had been arranged for to-day.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINED ON PAGE 6.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE DARDANELLES.

Russia and Italy.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 4.

The Dardanelles, which since April 18 have been closed by Turkey against international commerce, are to be reopened. The step had been taken by the Porte as a protest against Italian naval operations in the Ægean. It is stated that as the result of Turkey's action cargoes to the value of £7,000,000 were detained in the Bosphorus, the number of vessels involved being 104, of which 44 are British. A considerable quantity of the freight consisted of grain, some of which, such as maize, was liable to damage, and the loss to Lloyd's is estimated at £3,000 a day. In ordering the reopening of the Dardanelles, Turkey reserves the right to close them again should necessity arise.

The Council of Ministers, at Constantinople, on Wednesday, decided to reopen the Dardanelles on the same condition to navigation as before they were closed on April 18, while reserving the right to close them again should the necessity arise. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is issuing a circular telegram to the Ottoman representatives abroad, and has informed the foreign Embassies and Legations in Constantinople. Orders have already been transmitted to the Dardanelles. The decision has come as an immense relief to the large amount of shipping that has been paralysed for the past fortnight, though some days will elapse before the channel is cleared. Although the wisdom of the Porte, in reopening the Straits when the enemy's ships are still cruising in the Ægean is questioned in some quarters, nevertheless the resolution to reopen them is regarded on the whole as indicating the strength of Turkey's position and the absence of fear on the part of the nation. The general feeling in Turkish circles was against the closing. They would have been rather glad than otherwise, if the Italians had attempted to force the Dardanelles, being convinced that the defences are equal to the task of repelling any attack. On the other hand from the political point of view, the Porte's decision is regarded as statesmanlike and reasonable, and deserving of commendation.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

Those who know are more and more persuaded here that Russia is privately coming to some understanding with Italy. It will, of course, be remembered that it was the Russian Government which took the initiative months ago in consulting the Powers on the question of possible mediation between Turkey and Italy. Any such mediation was stultified from the start by Italy's rash proclamation of the annexation of Tripoli and the ratification of the annexation by Parliament. Mediation, nevertheless, was proposed by Russia. Had it come to anything it could have been only at the expense of Turkey. It may, perhaps, have escaped the public recollection that at the outset the Russian intention of proposing mediation was strenuously denied. Nevertheless, the proposal was eventually made. Denials of a private understanding between Russia and Italy are now taken with a grain of salt in consequence. I have not yet seen it pointed out that M. Sazonoff's recent speech certainly does not remove any existing grounds for believing that such an understanding exists—on the contrary. The secret of the impression produced by that speech upon the French Government has been extraordinarily well kept. Every single French paper of standing has repeated the usual expressions of gratification at the reference in the speech to the Dual Alliance and the Triple Entente. Not one had even hinted till this evening that everything is not for the best in the best possible of diplomatic worlds. But as a matter of fact the impression produced here by M. Sazonoff's speech was not altogether pleasing. When the first reports reached here they were read by French diplomacy with some uncomfortable surprise. A couple of hours after the speech was known here, diplomatists confessed that their first impressions of it was disagreeable, "but wait until we have the full report" was their consolation. The full reports arrived, and the impression was to a great extent confirmed. It would not be fair to repeat all that I was told on the subject, but the gist of it was: "There seems to be a very great deal about Russian friendship with Germany and with Italy in our ally's pronouncement." There is not the slightest doubt that a private Russo-Italian entente would be unpopular here, both in practice and on principle. At the outset of the Turco-Italian War, the French Government and French opinion rather favoured Italy. The Government had, of course, years before agreed to allow a free hand to Italy in Tripoli. French opinion was at first impressed by the remarkably swift beginning of the Italian campaign, which, indeed, surprised Europe. Since that everyone's estimate of the Italian operations has very much changed.

RUSSIAN NAVY PROGRAMME.

Several programmes of new naval construction have recently been under consideration by the Russian Government, some of which were extremely ambitious. On the ground that the costliness of these would probably have entailed a good deal of trouble with the Duma, the Ministry of Marine has now decided to confeat itself with a modest programme consisting, so far as shipbuilding is concerned, of four battle-cruisers, four medium armoured cruisers, thirty-six destroyers, and twelve submarines. It is proposed to begin work in the present year, and to complete the whole by 1917.

The battle-cruisers will be the most formidably armed of any ships of this type yet laid down or projected, their armament consisting of twelve 14-inch guns as compared with eight 13·5-inch in the British Lion type, eight 14-inch in the Japanese Kongo class, and ten 11-inch in the German Moltke. The speed is to be 27 knots, and although the displacement is not stated, it cannot well be less than 35,000 tons or thereabouts, unless the multiple-gun turret is adopted. So far the smallest ratio of tons displacement to each big gun carried in battle-cruisers of the super-Dreadnought type is 3250, and on this basis the displacement of the new Russian ships would work out to 39,000 tons. The smaller armoured cruisers are to be of 8,000 tons, while the only information as to the destroyers is that they will steam 35 or 36 knots.

In addition to the shipbuilding a comprehensive scheme of base development will be embarked upon. In order to secure a comparatively ice-free base, Reval is to be developed at the expense of Cronstadt which will become simply a repairing yard. Two dry docks are to be constructed at Reval for ships of the largest type, and a floating dock with a capacity of 40,000 tons, capable of taking a ship drawing 35 feet of water, will also be stationed there. In addition there will be a smaller dock for cruisers, and a double dock for torpedo craft. The total cost of the entire programme is estimated at £54,000,000. Russia already has seven battleships of the Dreadnought type under construction. The four building in the Baltic—the Poltava, Sevastopol, PetroPaulovsk, and Gangut—have been launched. They are 23,000-ton ships armed with twelve 12-inch guns in four triple turrets, but poorly armoured. The three Black Sea vessels, Emperor Alexander III., Empress Marie, and Catherine, were laid down at the end of October last. There are contradictory reports as to their armament. According to one account they will be two knots slower than the Baltic ships—21 knots instead of 23—and, carrying the same armament, will be correspondingly better protected; while another account gives them ten 14-inch guns.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLICY.

The expose delivered in Vienna, on Tuesday, by the Foreign Minister, Count Berchtold, before the Delegations was chiefly the expression of an endeavour to maintain good relations with all the Great Powers and to pursue a policy of stability and peace. Quite in the spirit of the late Count Aehrenthal were the Minister's remarks upon relations to Germany and Italy, while in specially warm words he expressed admiration for the fidelity shown by the members of the Triple Alliance to that union. Considering the cool manner in which M. Sazonoff referred to Austria-Hungary in his recent speech in the Duma, the cordial words addressed to Russia by Count Berchtold are specially noticeable. He declared that relations with Russia would be carefully cultivated by Austria-Hungary, and observed that the remarks of M. Sazonoff form-

ed a valuable pledge for a future friendly understanding upon any mutual changes which circumstances might require. In apostrophising England, Count Berchtold also expressed a hope for permanent friendly relations. "Our earnest endeavour will be to preserve the traditional good relations with England. Various demonstrations on the part of the London Cabinet in the course of recent years leave no doubt that the misunderstandings of a transitory nature between the two Governments during the annexation crisis belong to things of the past. We will hope that all points of connection which may arise between the policy of Austria-Hungary and Great Britain affecting mutual interest will be recognised by both countries and carefully followed up. Any expectations that in Count Berchtold's expose the peace negotiations, or even the present question of the opening of the Dardanelles, would be discussed, met with disappointment, for, although he did not despair of a final peaceful result of the war, he in no way alluded to any of the grounds upon which he built this hope. The expose towards the end became rather gloomy in character. The Minister concluded that, although the international situation is not, on the whole, unfavourable, still, no illusions must be held upon the matter. He alluded to the far-reaching changes which have latterly occurred in international relations, namely, since England abandoned the principle of "splendid isolation," by which international relations have become much more complicated, as newly-formed interests bring also points friction to the surface, thereby causing a disquietude in policy that cannot be overlooked. Finally, the Minister appealed to the Delegations to furnish the means for the necessary increase in the needs of the army and navy, which appeal may have caused the pessimistic note in his otherwise optimistic expose. During the debate which followed Count Berchtold's expose, the Hungarian delegate, Prince Ludwig Windisgratz, made a speech directed against Italy, which caused much remark, both on account of its contents and its tone. He said that the Triple Alliance should at least ensure the one advantage to Austria-Hungary of not being forced to arm herself against her ally. The speaker mentioned particulars of the Italian Army budget, showing that the troops on the Austrian frontier had been permanently increased. He then proceeded to point out the contradictions between Italy's official policy and her military executive, and concluded: Against rumours of the dissolution of the Triple Alliance official dementis and careful Government declarations have but small weight, as it is well known that our relations with Italy do not fully show the necessary confidence and honesty which should exist between allies. If an honest Triple Alliance policy is to be followed, the present conditions must be changed.

POWERS AND CRETE.

According to official telegrams, from Athens, the Greek Government has urged upon the Protecting Powers the advisability of releasing the Cretan deputies who are at present under arrest. In taking steps in this sense, it was pointed out to the Ministers of the Protecting Powers at Athens that the release of the deputies will have the effect of allaying the excitement which the incident has aroused in Crete. The Greek Government has expressly disapproved and discouraged the tactics which the Cretans have adopted in making their desires and hopes known to the Powers. In the present case every effort was made to dissuade the Cretans from sending deputies to Athens. In any event such a proceeding is futile, for ever if there existed a disposition to accept them they could not be admitted into the Greek Chamber. The Constitution lately amended at Athens, provides that nearly all newly-elected deputies before entering the Chamber must have their powers verified by a Court convened ad hoc after each General Election. The Cretan deputies lately arrested, not having been elected according to the provisions of the Greek electoral law, could not receive from the Court above-mentioned a warrant permitting them to take their seats. It is known to the Powers that the Greek Government has made the most urgent appeals to the Cretans to desist from any action likely to complicate the situation, and it is a fact that the Powers recognise and appreciate the wise and moderate course which the Hellenic Government has adopted. Yet is must not be forgotten that the position of the Cretans is really an intolerable one, and that the island suffers materially from the undecided and equivocal situation which exists. There is no credit, and no one is disposed to embark upon permanent or productive business. For three centuries the Cretans have never known an orderly or settled Government, and the Cretans to-day must not be judged by the same measures that are applied to communities who have only known more fortunate conditions.

KAISER'S NEW FARMS.

The German Emperor has just bought two sheep farms in German South-West Africa for £4,800. The export of wool is at present small, but it is believed that in the course of time this will become a valuable source of income to the colonists, and the Kaiser desires to encourage this branch of Colonial activity. In choosing the farms his Majesty acted on the advice of Herr Heckel, a gentleman attached to the Imperial Court, who is visiting his brother's ranch near Windhoek. In acquiring two farms in South Africa, the German Emperor is finding a further outlet for those business qualities which, had he been born to commerce instead of to a throne, would have assuredly won for the Kaiser a high position amongst merchant princes. It may not be generally known that his Majesty is already the owner of a porcelain and tile factory at Cadinen, in East Prussia. This commercial venture has proved very successful owing to the Kaiser's active participation in the management. No detail has proved too insignificant for him to master, and the Emperor is not above recommending personally his own wares and finding new markets for the Cadinen products. These wares are on sale at a shop in Berlin called "The Royal Hohenzollern Stores," and at one time it was his Majesty's custom to pay visits of inspection to houses and buildings where the Cadinen tiles had been used. The Emperor is a keen agriculturist, and all the latest practical developments of this important science find illustrations on the farms which form an important part of the royal estates in Silesia. His Majesty is also financially interested in the Hamburgh-America Line, and almost invariably attends the launches of new liners from the Vulkan yard. One of these, the Imperator, is to take the water this month, and the German Emperor has again signified his intention of being present.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

SALE OF POISONS IN MYSORE.

Strict Rules of Supervision Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 19.

Under their Poisons Regulation of 1910 the Mysore Government notify an elaborate set of rules to regulate the sale of white arsenic and other poisons such as aconite, datura, nux vomica, chloroform etc., which small be vendable personally only by persons licensed by the District Magistrate, sale and stock registers being subject to magisterial, medical, police and revenue inspection at all times.

SUB-REGISTRAR CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Mohomed Fazal Ullah, late sub-registrar of Roorkee, and Gopal Sahai, a registration clerk, are on their trial at Meerut on three charges of having received illegal gratification as public servants and of abetment.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and H. H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh left Viceregal Lodge this morning.

The Maharao Raja of Bundi was received by H. E. the Viceroy this morning.

T. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge left Viceregal Lodge for the "Retreat," Mashobra, this afternoon.

PROPOSED GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Scheme of the North-Western Railway.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

KARACHI, MAY 19.

Mr. H. C. Sparke, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, Karachi, having addressed the Port Trust on behalf of the Railway on the expediency of erecting an experimental grain-elevator at Karachi, the Port Trust have resolved that the Punjab Government be addressed with a view to ascertaining the nature of their proposals and the steps which have already been taken, and that the Manager of the North Western Railway be addressed with a view to ascertaining the steps taken by the Railway in connection with the scheme. It seems more than probable that before long grain-elevators will be put up at the chief agricultural centres in the Punjab and also at a point conveniently near the wharves at Keamari to serve the shipping berthed there.

HEIR BORN FOR BHAVNAGAR.

General Rejoicing in the State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 19.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb gave birth to a son and heir this morning and great rejoicings prevail. Eleven guns were fired from the saluting battery in honour of this auspicious event. All prisoners were released from jails, schools and offices were ordered to be closed; sugar was distributed to school children and to the public and the poor people were feasted.

LATE GENERAL SIR A. TAYLOR.

Proposed Memorial at Dheil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

A letter is written to the *Pioneer* by Lord Roberts asking for subscription on behalf of the memorial to be erected at Delhi to the late General Sir Alexander Taylor. The nature of the memorial will be decided upon later, when the wishes of General Sir Alexander Taylor's family have been ascertained.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction on the 5ft. 6in. gauge of the second section of the Bokharo-Rangarh extension from mile 12 to mile 24. The project will be known as the second section of the Bokharo-Rangarh extension.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from the 1st of April to the 4th of May, 1912, show a gain of Rs. 44,888,882, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

Sanction has been accorded to the erection of a new chemical laboratory at Alipore for the Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta, and to the provision of the necessary machinery appliances and apparatus for equipping it for the testing of cement, oils, paints, coal and metals.

The provision of an extension to the railway school for European children at Chakardarpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been sanctioned.

MADRAS, MAY 18.

The S. I. Railway line has been repaired between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi, and through running was resumed from last night.

ALLAHABAD, MAY. 19.

The *Pioneer* says that the Railway Board have no intention of introducing corridor carriages upon the State lines.

BANGALORE SHOOTING AFFAIR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 18.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Harris, 8th Battery, who was found in his bath last month with a revolver shot over the region of the heart, has recovered, and is to be tried by district court-martial on Friday on a charge of attempted suicide, under section 38 of the Army Act.

Captain Parrington, R. F. A., prosecutes, Mr. Lawrence, barrister, being retained for the defence.

OYSTER CULTURE IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 18.

The Government have sanctioned the expenditure of one thousand rupees to carry on further experiments in the culture of oysters in the Sind creeks, the experiments made last year in this direction having proved very encouraging. The Chief Collector of Customs, Mr. Punnett, who recently returned from leave, was allowed an extra month's leave to study methods of oyster culture in France and elsewhere. Karachi oysters are in great demand, and large quantities are exported during the cold weather.

DELHI-KARACHI TRAIN SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 18.

The *Sind Gazette* states that since the timings of mail trains between Delhi and Bhatinda have been changed, a delay of twelve to twenty-four hours occurs in the arrival of the Delhi mail at Karachi, and likewise the mails from Karachi to Delhi are delayed for about three hours. This is to be regretted, occurring as it does, when the object of all concerned should be to shorten communication between Delhi and Karachi as much as possible.

RAID ON A CONVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

A report from the Zhob states that an attack was made upon a convoy under escort of a detachment of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry. The convoy was fired upon in the Dhana Sur defile, two sepoys being killed and two wounded, while two rifles were carried off. Three men of the convoy were killed and three wounded. The raiders left one dead man behind them, and he is believed to be a notorious outlaw.

PUNJAB SUMMER CAPITAL.

Change to Dalhousie not Likely.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 19.

In connection with the statement that the Punjab Government from next year will vacate Barnes Court and leave Simla for Dalhousie, the *Pioneer* says there is no truth in it. What ever may be the fate of the Punjab Government in the distant future, its immediate move to Dalhousie is out of the question, as there is no accommodation there. The Government of India, moreover, are not likely to face the heavy expenditure involved in creating any new provincial summer capital (except one for Bihar and Orissa) for good many years to come.

ACCIDENT TO GAEKWAR'S SON.

Prince Jeysingh Rao in Serious State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

Prince Jeysingh Rao, the eldest son of H. H the Gaekwar of Baroda, met with a serious accident in the hunting-field at Ootacamund about 8 o'clock this morning, and he lies unconscious and in a critical condition. His horse stumbled and fell, pitching the rider over his head. The Prince fell on his head, and his younger brother galloped to "Woodstock," and gave the alarm. A motor-car was immediately sent, and brought in the injured Prince.

On examination it was found that both sides of the head were affected. At 2 o'clock the patient was still unconscious. Major Gilbert and Capt. Chalmers, who are in attendance, had not then decided whether an operation would be necessary.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

The *Pioneer*, commenting on the provincial finance resolution, says:—

"Each Government will now have a definite idea of the resources that are finally placed at its disposal, and it should be able to regulate its finances with tolerable certainty. The old temptation to extravagance, due to the knowledge that the Government of India would always have to make good any deficit, will now be removed. There should be emulation between the provinces to show good balance sheets. Friction and jealousy should cease, and the cry of the shorn provincial lamb should no longer be heard. The policy enunciated is on the whole a very generous one, and it will remain for the local Governments to justify by their actions the confidence, which is now being so largely placed in them by the Imperial authorities."

CHEATING THE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 18.

Mr. Gover, Railway Magistrate, to-day pronounced judgment in the case against Jakathi, a permanent way inspector of the Madras and S. M. Railway, who was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 248, being the part value of unserviceable sleepers auctioned last year on behalf of the Railway. The Court found the accused guilty of cheating, and sentenced him to two months rigorous imprisonment.

PLANTER'S WIFE CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 18.

Mrs. Fuller, said to be the wife of a planter and lately residing at Mussoorie, has been arrested at the Cubbon Hotel here on a telegram from that station on a charge of cheating in respect of a dishonoured cheque. The District Magistrate granted bail till the 27th instant, pending the arrival of a warrant from Mussoorie. Mrs. Fuller is alleged to have passed a cheque for Rs. 600 to the hotel-keeper, while she had only Rs. 450 to her credit.

NATIVE ADJUTANT SHOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 18.

While on inspection rounds yesterday, the native adjutant of the 16th Cavalry, was shot, at point blank range, by a lance-naik of the same regiment. The murderer was immediately seized, and is in custody awaiting trial. It is alleged that ill-feeling existed between the two, and as the deceased was shortly to be promoted risaldar, further jealousy was caused.

SPORT AT MATHERAN.

Pavilion to be Built at Olympia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 19.

A meeting of the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Testimonial Fund Committee, with Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the chair, has resulted in a decision to build a pavilion at Olympia to be named the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Pavilion. It was also decided that a suitable address in a casket, and a silver memento should be given to Sir Adamjee and the Honourable Mr. Abdul Husein.

The pavilion is intended for the use of polo and golf players, as well as riders. The movement to make a presentation to Sir Adamjee and his son in recognition of their efforts to promote the development of Matheran was commenced some three years ago by Mr. Framji C. Mehta. The sum collected for this purpose was Rs. 2,480, and this has since been augmented by interest for 2 1-2 years to Rs. 2,750. The presentation to Sir Adamjee is intended to be in the form of a silver model of a railway-engine.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 20th May.

823. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Tuesday, 21st instant—"D" Coy.

Wednday, 22nd instant.—"D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

824. The Corps Teams will compete in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Challenge Cup and the "Sinning" Challenge Shield competition on Friday, the 24th instant. All marksmen may take part. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

EN PASSANT.

Our greatest actors of every age have turned to Benedick as a character calculated to prove versatility, or as a relief from the heavier type in Shakespeare, upon which reputations may have been more definitely built. The plot of the play ranks among the most insignificant, but the dialogue is of the best in the comedies of the dramatist, requiring however to be handled with finesse, while the success of the play as a whole depends not a little on the art of stage management. There was little wanting in detail in the revival of "Much Ado about Nothing" by the Matheson Lang Coy. to stamp it as a thoroughly enjoyable production from start to finish, which indeed have done credit to any West End theatre. There can be only one reading of "Benedick" or "Beatrice." They are natural types needing, merely, correct and refined treatment, due regard to emphasis crisp, enunciation. The former would, in common with actors of his calibre, be naturally safe in Mr. Lang's hands, and as far as I could judge he was perfect. "Beatrice" is essentially the style of part suited to Miss Hutin Britton and runs her "Katharine" ("Taming of the Shrew") very close for popular favour. "Dogberry" has been a favourite part of low comedians in the near past, and still seems capable of some originality in treatment. I am not sure however that Mr. Percival Stevens' delineation did not tend a little too much to the grotesque. "Leonato" "Don Pedro" and "Claudio" at the hands of Messrs. Love, Vane and Vigors, respectively, were first rate. "Don John" was carefully rendered by Mr. Tyrer. "Hero" is a somewhat difficult part to sustain, small as it is in the curtailed form before us. Miss Ripley's portrayal was pleasing and natural. The congestion of railway traffic of which we have heard so much of late marked Mr. Lang as one of the temporary victims. So as there was no scenery for Hamlet on the advertised date, the theatre remaining closed and Mr. Lang was encouraged by the renewal of the good feeling of the playgoing public, not too numerous at this time of year, to announce a brief extension of the season, the opportunity being taken thereby of staging that ever popular play. As the Prince of Denmark Mr. Lang is quoted in the very front line of living actors if he is not, indeed, the most favoured exponent of the part. A word of commendation might be added for the courage with which the Company has faced the worst time in Bombay, both for temperature and audiences. As an instance, there are few of us case hardened veterans who would have cared to have been ensconsed in the arbour in "Much Ado About Nothing" on a night when the wet bulb stood at anything between 75 and 80, garbed in the trunks and those of the sixteenth century, with paint and powder to boot.

The Bombay Racing Bill has passed and time alone will vindicate what seemed, to not a few, a vexatious piece of legislation. Naturally, and probably, the promoters of the new law remain as much aware of the fact as sage outsiders,—there will be just as much gambling of a kind as ever, but the snake is scotched to efficiency where the main abuse obtained, and it will now be harder to pander to the fleeting excitement of the gambling fever, which was undoubtedly working ill in the home. Of course opportunity was found for the undesirable inference to creep in that chance membership of high Government officials of the Western India Club might have tended to the toning down of the Act from its original text. Suspicions like these commonly emanate from minds of those who have not yet learned the import of what "playing the game" is to an English gentleman, even though inclination might tend to clash with some edict of his service. What opposition there was in the inner circle of the Club did not emanate from the Official class. Nor need one speculate on this particular point now. The matter has been settled and the immediate effect will be a purer race course.

"Some there are who seeking comfort,
Mix themselves some O. D. V.
Whisky, Rum or Old Geneva;
But when I'm down I take to tea"

So runs the old song. But the thought strikes me how rarely one can get a good cup of that beverage, i. e.—made "secundum artem." A good brew is very rare on a railway, and on a particular system where the name of the caterers is in every other respect a guarantee for perfection the infusion offered to the public would make an Irani blush. The old Anglo-Indian has a reputation for predilection to whisky and soda. Half a century ago (prehistoric times to the present generation of fortune seekers (!) here) it was brandy and soda, for people were better off then perhaps,—paid a fair price for the luxury, and could guarantee what they drank. That's another story. But I doubt if the liquor craze has taken a much firmer hold on the sojourner of a few years' experience than the cup of tea morning and afternoon. And they invariably put up with a mere apology for the beverage, even in their own homes, for there are few servants that either know, or will take the trouble, to give the attention necessary to get the best out of the leaves. Any one, who has knowledge of the art of tea tasting will recognise that to obtain the real flavour (upon which the rating for value depends) is not the mere question of throwing a given quantity of the dried article into a receptacle and pouring boiling or hot water (often synonymous with servants) over it. Quantity, time, and temperature must be reckoned to a nicety. If the ordinary tea drinker could just catch the infusion at the time of tasting for the market, and sugar or milk it to taste, he would, in nine cases out of ten, say "What a delicious cup of tea?" He can have it nearly as good in his own home by the adoption of two or three simple necessities. Fresh water boiled (if the water is hard, a grain or two of washing soda in the pot makes all the difference), plenty of tea, infused for the necessary time (which can be ascertained by experiment; one popular blender gives this with other particulars on the label) and then poured off into another vessel. That is all. With the exception of one or two English blenders in the market you may buy a tin of tea at a particular price one time, at another, the same labelled article, while the product is quite different. That comes about because large samples of tea are bought as they are required, in Mincing Lane, and just tinned with regard to the price necessary, so that locality of growth remains no factor. The blenders, who have a direct interest in tea gardens, have the great advantage of being able to maintain the same standard, and one or two of the brands seen most commonly on our tables practically cannot vary.

I have heard it said that tea is not nearly so good nowadays as in the past, an opinion with which I agree; for my experience takes me back to tea-planting in Assam over thirty years ago, when the most important section of the process was not made by machinery, and when planters picked for quality rather than quantity. Leaf that is now plucked for manufacture was then left severely alone. In those days the leaf was fermented by natural means, rolled by hand, and dried in (what would now be termed a primitive method) over charcoal 'choolas.' Now a tea house is like a mill, a mass of machinery. The chemist's aid comes in to decide the point of fermentation, huge rolling apparatus puts the twist on the leaf, massive cylindrical arrangements automatically dry it, and the product is picked by mechanical means. Whether it is in the plucking, or in the process of manufacture I will not venture to speculate, but, as far as my taste is concerned, which incidentally has the advantage of abstention from liquor and tobacco, I miss the flavour of the past. But it is, nevertheless, a gratifying resource when jaded, or drowsy, and in quoting another line of the song touched on at the beginning of this dissertation, "Bless the man who found out Tea," I know I echo the sentiments of the majority, not of Anglo-Indians alone, but of the world in India.

Well, now! although one has a fairly settled notion that Scotsmen have an inborn conviction that the Empire, in the most, depends upon them for its status and prestige, we are not often treated to public avowal of the fact by a Parliamentarian. Mr. McKinnon Wood, in deprecating Home Rule for Scotland because the absence of Scotsmen at Westminster would be a loss to the realm at large, attributes far greater importance to his compatriots than does Mr. Redmond and his more enthusiastic disciples of Home Rule for Ireland. The present day cry seems to tend to decentralisation and devolution, enlargement of local scope, facilitating the increase of politicians and agitators, and one may wonder where the next few years will lead us to. Only that Lancashire possesses an unique power in the swaying to and fro of the Political pendulum there might have been an agitation "Home Rule for Lancashire." Scotland, Ireland, and Lancashire are the three dependencies of the British Empire from whence, to all parts of the world, go forth men who retain to all time the patois and characteristics of their particular race. No need, as in the case of a man from Kent, or Devon, or Leicester, or even a county in gallant little Wales, to acquaint the folk around that you hail from Scotland, or Ireland or the County Palatine for the speech betrayeth you more or less. It would be invidious and, otherwise, open to question to assert that Scotland runs the Civil Service of India, and Ireland the I.M.S., but doubt ends when the cotton mill industry is coupled with Lancashire, a fact that would appear all the more evident from a somewhat desultory correspondence in a Bombay daily, a few days ago, when some slight inference seemed to have been wafted along that the time was coming when the Lancashire specialist in carding, or spinning, or weaving, would be ousted by the Indian and Parsee technical-school-youngman. The apparent breezy indifference with which the suggestion was met by an "Owdham Lad" was refreshing. He can go back to a position of equal importance, if not quite so remunerative, in the old country which few in any other calling in life after work in India do with equanimity. So far however, mill-owners (who are in the majority not Europeans) have not found the hybrid quite as profitable an investment as the imported article. Nor is the reason far to seek. Good old-fashioned apprenticeship, with its requirements, is unknown in Indian industries, and it will remain to the end the "real" as against the "mock" of the average technical school—good as such an institution may be voted from the theorist's point of view. It seemed that one of the Lancashire experts, quoted, places the "jobber" on a somewhat higher plane of practical ability than his immediate superior. What this worthy would have been had his education been equal to the student of the technical school, and his practical knowledge what it is, is a question.

The student and the workman in India have little in common. At home there is a natural blending of the two and as long as these contrasts obtain the Lancashire man will always be in request in his own particular sphere in India.

LE TATILLON.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 15.

The weather here has been very oppressive for the last fortnight, with the temperature at 114 degrees, but there is every indication of the rains setting in earlier than usual.

A belief prevails in certain quarters that we shall have in future very scanty rainfalls in Kathiawar and Gujarat, owing to the diversion of the ocean current. This is a matter for the Government Meteorologist to investigate, but certain it is that for over ten years past we have had in Kathiawar very scanty and irregular rainfalls, the regular monsoon in some cases having been preceded by cyclonic showers, which weakened the monsoon current. The present is more a money famine than grain famine and middle class people are the quiet sufferers. So far the great and generous help rendered by the Bombay Government, backed by a sympathetic response from the charitable public, has helped some thousands of cattle, though thousands have died of disease and the effects of climatic changes. The present is a most critical time for plough cattle.

The want of drinking water is being very keenly felt. The Randarda Lake has dried up and water is being supplied from the Lalpuri Lake. A great many wells have dried up.

Miss Wickam, the Lady Superintendent of the Zanana Hospital here, goes shortly on leave. Miss O'Neil from Ahmedabad will act for her during her absence.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., the new Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is making a very favourable impression upon the public here. He is gentle but firm, and is anxious to see things for himself, rather than to rely upon others. He is very hard-working, and gets through a lot of work himself. He comes to us with an excellent reputation as a district officer, and is not likely to stand any nonsense, much less intrigue. We expect great things of him as soon as he has mastered the situation. He is the officer who brought the Ahmedabad Municipality to its senses, and it is sincerely hoped that his career in Kathiawar will prove as successful as those of his predecessors.

A disastrous fire occurred at Wadhwan station yard on Friday evening among cotton bales waiting to go to Bhavnagar from Ahmedabad, the consignee being Mr. Veni Shanker Lakhia. A mill owner at Bhavnagar—the damage done by the fire amounts to several thousand of rupees.

HISTORICAL BOX AND RING.

Ceylon people will be interested in learning that among the property belonging to the late Mr. Abraham Dullewe, Adigar, sold last month by Messrs. A. Y. Daniel and Son on the order of the District Court of Kandy were a gold box and ring, which were knocked down to Mr. Gabriel Perera. These trinkets are of great historic value, and have just been purchased by Mr. Meedeniya, R. M. The history of the box ("Bulath Heppuwa") and ring, called "Wattappoo Mudda" is as follows:—

During the reign of Sri Wickrema Raja Sinha, the last King of Kandy, in or about the year 1802, the present lake of Kandy was in the course of formation, and the King ordered Ehelapola Adigar to supervise the work of the lake and the building of the "Wewameda Pattirippuwa," a summer-resort for his Majesty, which after the British occupation was used as the gunpowder magazine. Besides the supervision of the work of the Kandy Lake and the Summer Resort, Ehelapola Adigar was also directed to superintend the building of the three Pattales, namely, the Otunu Pattale, where the crowns were made, the Ranawuda Pattale, where the Royal swords were made, and the Ran-abarana Pattale, where all the jewellery for the King and his household were made. It may be mentioned that these three Pattales or Royal Workshops were built in the neighbourhood of the King's Pavilion, Kandy.

It is said that His Majesty was so much pleased with Adigar Ehelapola's services rendered in connection with the Lake, the Pattirippuwa and the three Pattales that he presented the Adigar with a gold "Wattappoo Mudda" (ring) set with the nine gems (nawaratna) and also with a very valuable gold betel box of exquisite and elaborate Kandyan workmanship.

This ring and betel box, with several other valuable articles, became the property of Ehelapola Tikiri Kumarihamy, a niece of Adigar Ehelapola, and her husband Golahela Haluwadana Nileme who was Ratemahatmeya of Matale North, and afterwards of the Four Korales and who bequeated them to his grand nephew, Mr. William Abraham Dullewe, Adigar, now deceased.

Both the ring and betel box are of great value being gifts from Royalty and by reason of their historic associations.

LINDRUMS IN COLOMBO.

The Lindrums, father and son, aged 47 and 24 respectively, were in Colombo recently on their way to Australia from England by the P. and O. s.s. "Morea." Fred. Lindrum, senior, is an ex-champion of Australia, and Fred Lindrum, junior, is the present champion. Before he went to England last November he toured Australia and New Zealand with Grey, giving the latter 500 points in 8,000 or the equivalent. Lindrum in the tour won 23 games and Gray eleven.

Inman, they unhesitatingly declared, is the best player in England to-day. He beat Reece easily about three weeks ago in the contest for the world's championship. The first big game Lindrum, Junior, played in England was against Reece. It was in a level game of 16,000 up. They were about equal in the last thousand, when Lindrum ran out the winner with an unfinished break of 584. Reece is on his way to Australia now being aboard the "Orvieto" due on the 18th instant. Inman follows later. Lindrum was not playing in Colombo to-day owing to the trying heat.

The Lindrums expect to go to England next season with the youngest member of the family aged 13. He made a break of 150 in a game at Sydney, and won the Boy's Championship of Australia four weeks ago, making a break of 113.

The Government of India have informed certain signatories of the memorial, praying for the re-transfer to the Punjab of the settled districts of the North-West Frontier Province, that Government see no reason for altering the arrangements, which were made after full consideration only some ten years ago.

NEW SCHOOL AT MALWAN.

Foundation-Stone Laying Ceremony.

A local correspondent writes:—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Anant Sivaji Desai Topiwalla High School, Malvan, and of unveiling the bust of the late King-Emperor Edward VII, presented to the High School by H. H. the Raja Saheb of Jawhar, was performed by Mr. H. B. Clayton, M. A., I. C. S., Collector of Ratnagiri, on Saturday week.

A gathering of more than a thousand people of all classes, with a sprinkling of Bhandaris, attended the ceremony. After the report of the High School for the first year of its working was read by the Secretary, Rao Bahadur A. B. Desai addressed the meeting. In his remarks Rao Bahadur Desai expressed his regret at the attitude of the Bhandari community towards the new institution, and said that the promoters of the Desai High School and members of the Managing Committee would be ever ready not only to welcome but to seek and to invite the co-operation of their brother citizens, the Bhandaris.

After referring to the many blessings of British Rule, Rao Bahadur Desai passed on to Mr. Anant Shiwaji's request to Government to appoint the Collector or his assistant as president of the board of trustees, and on behalf of the public expressed a hope that this request would be granted, as in his opinion a civilian president would on account of his education and official position, always discharge the duties of his trust in a just and upright manner. He then gave a short and interesting sketch of the life of Mr. Anant Shiwaji Desai, who has given Rs. 1,15,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the school. He also made a reference to the other donors, who have contributed Rs. 15,500, and concluded his address with a request to Mr. H. B. Clayton to unveil the bust of the late King-Emperor Edward VII, and to lay the foundation-stone of the Anant Shiwaji Desai High School.

In reply, Mr. Clayton said he was fully convinced that the promoters of the new High School were actuated by pure and disinterested motives and a desire to advance the cause of education in Malvan. He also said that he had forwarded Mr. Anant Shiwaji's petition to Government as to the constitution of the board of trustees, and his application to the Director of Public Instruction for recognition with a recommendation, and he hoped that both would receive favourable consideration. He also expressed his delight, at the special provision, which the Managing Committee of the School was going to make for the education of girls in the new building. Mr. Clayton then referred to Mr. Anant Shivaji's life, as being interesting and unostentatious and expressed a hope that the school would be a valuable inheritance to posterity. He then gave a short history of the school where he was educated and traced it for four hundred years back, saying that the present school which he had started under more favourable circumstances would in future be as great an institution as his own school in London.

Referring to the unveiling of the bust of the late King-Emperor Mr. Clayton said the late King was known to the world not as Edward the Victorious, or the Great, but as Edward the Peacemaker, and he hoped that as the school was started under the auspices of the Great Peacemaker the instruction there given would tend to peace and harmony. He then unveiled the bust and laid the foundation-stone of the building with due ceremony.

The gathering dispersed after pansupari and light refreshments.

SANTA CRUZ WATER SUPPLY.

Discussion of Question of Local Control.

A meeting of the landholders of Santa Cruz was held at the bungalow of Mr. Hasonally Abdullally yesterday to consider a letter from Mr. J. Turner, I. C. S., Chairman of the Notified Area, Salsette, in which he has stated that he has learnt that it is the wish of many residents of Santa Cruz that the control of water arrangements at Santa Cruz should be handed over to the Notified Area Committee. Twenty-one landholders were present.

On the motion of Mr. Hassonally Abdullally, seconded by Mr. Framroz Joshi, Mr. Anandrao Harichanker Kothare was elected chairman of the meeting.

The chairman then gave a short history of arrangements for water supply at Santa Cruz during the last 14 years. He stated that under the present arrangement they were paying the Bandra Municipality Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon; that the Bandra Municipality was getting its water supply from the Bombay Municipality, and paid for it twelve annas per gallon, and that they in turn charged the Bandra residents one rupee per gallon. The Rs. 1-2, which the Santa Cruz landholders were paying was a very reasonable rate, considering that they had a steady and constant supply of water. He stated that the present Water Supply Committee of Santa Cruz had done very good work and enjoyed the full confidence of the rate-payers. He was therefore surprised to hear that anyone should have gone to Mr. Turner with any complaint. He proposed that a reply be sent to Mr. Turner, to the effect that "the landlords of Santa Cruz, who have contributed to the cost of the water supply arrangement are fully satisfied with the existing arrangement of the local Committee, and that they do not think it necessary to make any change in the existing arrangement."

Mr. Hassanally Abdullally, while expressing his satisfaction with the present arrangement, thought in desirable that before sending the reply proposed they should enquire of Mr. Turner what benefits the residents would derive by handing over their present arrangement to Government. He was of opinion that an experienced person such as Mr. Turner with his influence with Government, might be in a position to offer them better facilities in the shape of large service pipes and reduced rates.

Mr. Sadanand Desai felt surprise that in these days, when the policy of Government was to encourage local self-government, that Mr. Turner should come forward with a proposal to deprive them of the privilege of managing their own water supply arrangements. He did not think it necessary to enquire of Mr. Turner whether they were going to be supplied with pipes of larger calibre, and with greater pressure at a reduced water rate.

Dr. Dhargalker thought that the residents should be grateful to the present efficient management, that they had a constant supply of water. He was surprised to read Mr. Turner's letter, that "many residents were anxious for a change." He supported the proposal of the Chairman.

Other speakers having supported the chairman's proposal it was unanimously carried.

A vote thankes was proposed to Mr. Hussanally Abdullally for having placed his bungalow at the disposal of the land-holders of Santa Cruz.

The Anglo-Indian *paterfamilias* worried with the eternal problem, "What shall we do with our daughters?" may be interested in a suggestion made the other day at a meeting of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council. The suggestion was to the effect that the Island Advertising Association should boom the fact that there is in the rural district of that fascinating island a considerable excess of males over females. This decidedly unusual state of things, it was urged, should attract parents with large families of marriageable daughters "who usually go to such places as Cheltenham, where the proportion of men to women is one in seven." It would be interesting to know why such an exceptional disparity between the two sexes should exist in the Isle of Wight. One does not wish to be offensive, but one has always thought that, wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

Serious Complaints by the Passengers.

At the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. liner Oceana, Miss Annie Gertrude Elin, a passenger, said there were nineteen in the boat she entered, though she heard someone say it would take only fifteen. It was leaking slowly, and was baled with boots and caps. She was on board the second boat to leave the ship, but she heard nothing said about looking for the people who had been swamped out of the first boat.

Mr. John Cook who was in the same boat, said it was rowed in the direction of a faint cry for help.

Captain John Little, an Army surgeon, who was also a passenger, said that when he came on deck he heard streams from the water. He looked over, but could see nothing—not even a luminous lifebuoy. Witness described the attempts of two passengers to row in his boat. They were quite unable to do it. Judging by what he saw the boats were not properly manned or properly equipped.

When his boat reached the water he found a Lascar under the seats, grovelling at the bottom of the boat, and crying that water way coming in. Witness told him to stick his toe in the hole.

Captain O. H. Porter complained of lack of control of the passengers after the collision, lack of inspection of embarking the boats, lack of any crew of any sort during a very critical period of the operations, and even after that lack of sufficient skilled help in rowing.

Captain Porter added that when they reached the Sussex a Lascar tried to get aboard first, but it took some persuasion to prevent him

Counsel: What form did youur persuasion take?

Witness: I think it took the form of a left-hander under the chin. (Laughter.)

Walter Naylor, chief officer of the Oceana, said he thought the first boat was quite safe, and as he was required elsewhere, he called to the men in the boat and asked if they were all right. The reply came back "Yes," and he shouted, "Get the boat away from the ship side." Witness was overcome by emotion and could not proceed further.

ACTION AGAINST "PISAGUA."

The fatal collision between the P. and O. liner Oceana and the German four-masted barque Pisagua off Newhaven on March 16th last, when the former sank, eighteen lives being lost, was the subject of cross actions for damages which came before the President (Sir Samuel Evans), sitting with Trinity Masters in the Admiralty Division.

It was alleged by the owners of the Oceana (the plaintiffs) that the defendants, the German owners of the Pisagua, were liable for the loss suffered because of the negligent navigation of their vessel. Exactly the same charges were made by the defendants, who put in a counterclaim against the plaintiffs.

Captain Hide, master of the Oceana, said that when the collision occurred he stopped the engines and gave orders to clear the boats. He was going about 14 1-2 knots at the time.

The President: Is the wreck visible now?—Yes, the masts are.

Walter Naylor, chief officer of the Oceana, said he was in charge when the collision took place. The Pisagua was about 1-1-2 miles away when he first saw her, and the vessels seemed to be crossing courses. He gave the order to port the helm, and then the pilot came on the bridge and ordered it hard-a-port. The vessels were then about half a mile apart. Just before the collision, the Pisagua starboarded. Had she kept her course there would have been no collision.

Mr. Laing, K. C. (for the defendants): The vessels were crossing courses—whose duty was it to give way?—I understood it was my duty to keep clear.

Was the position one of danger of collision?—Yes, I think so.

Were you expecting the Pisagua to get out of of your way?—Under the circumstances I thought she would take some action.

Do you think that at that distance the right thing was to port across her bow?—Yes; my object was to invite the Pisagua so port.

Do you put the blame for the collision upon the pilot?—Yes.

Mr. Newman, supernumerary second officer, said he attributed the collision to the Pisagua luffing up.

Cyril Morris, able seaman, the look-out man on the Oceana, said he first saw the green light of the Pisagua, and told the nigger to strike the gong. (Laughter.)

The case for the Oceana having been closed. Captain Dahn, the master of the Pisagua was called for the defence. He said that shortly before the collision, he noticed that the masthead lights of the Oceana had altered, and he thought she was going to cross the Pisagua's bows.

In answer to Mr. Aspinall, K. C., (for the Oceana owners), witness said that he wired to his owners from Dover that the Oceana was solely to blame fo the collision.

Captain Dahn denied that the helm of his vessel was starboarded just before the collision. He did not know whether the Oceana, was porting or not, and in his view she ought to have signalled what she was going to do.

The hearing was adjourned.

FOOTBALL FIASCO.

Annual Meeting of the Indian Association Abandoned.

The annual meeting of the Indian Football Association, which was to have taken place at the Y.M.C.A. Calcutta on Wednesday night, had to be abandoned owing to an irregularity in the procedure followed in calling it.

There was a fair attendance of representatives of affiliated clubs (though several well-known clubs were not represented) when Mr. A. J. Stevens, the president of the Association, was voted to the chair. Mr. N. R. Batacharjee immediately drew attention to the fact that, whereas under the rule it was clearly laid down that the notice of meeting should be accompanied by an agenda of business, this had not been done, and he, therefore, protested against the meeting proceeding. The Chairman noted the protest, but remarked that, so many gentlemen having attended, he thought it desirable that the meeting should go on.

Mr. Horniman strongly protested against this. The meeting, he pointed out, would be an illegal one and everything it did would be "ultra vires." If those present decided to go on, they could, of course, do so but the decisions they arrived at would be liable to be questioned at any future time, and he, for one should certainly reserve to himself the right to claim afterwards if necessary, that the decisions of the meeting were not legal. He pointed out that the rule had been framed with a very proper object, namely that those who came to the meeting should be fully acquainted with the business they were asked to transact, and he objected to coming there to have proposals, as to which he was at that moment in utter ignorance, sprung upon him.

Some discussion ensued in which the Chairman expressed the opinion that, under another rule, the meeting would be within its rights in proceeding to the election of the council and office bearers. This, however, also met with objections on the part of Mr. Bhattacharjee and others. Finally the Chairman proposed to put the matter to the vote, but this was again objected to, as it was pointed out that the responsibility rested with the chair, and that an illegal meeting could not turn itself into a legal one by voting itself as such. It was purely a question of complying with the rules.

The Chairman then said he thought it desirable, seeing that there was a suggestion that their proceedings might be objected to in the future, to adjourn the meeting and send out proper notice in compliance with the rule. The meeting then broke up.

Sir Frederic Lely was missed at the meeting of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts the other day, when his successor as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Sir John O. Miller, read his paper on the "Cinderella of the Indian Provinces." Sir Frederic is at Gunten on the Lake of Thun, Switzerland and has been there all through the winter. He is to spend the summer in Canada, doing some "district touring" in Manitoba, etc. It is a far cry from the rice-fields of India to the wheat lands of Canada, but possibly each may have lessons for the other.

MAIL NOTES.

INDIA'S GAIN : EGYPT'S LOSS.

The review "Egypt" (the organ of the Egyptian Committee in London) has been prohibited by the authorities from entering Egypt. Mr. Wilfrid Seawen Blunt is chairman of the Egyptian Committee. The other members are: Sir H. Cotton, Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Keir Hardie, Dr. Rutherford, and Mr. Frederick Ryan. Mr. Blunt has informed the Central News that he had received no notice of the suppression of the newspaper referred to. If the statement proved correct he intended to have a question asked in the House of Commons as to the reasons for the action.

EAGLES v. AIRCRAFT.

A new way of destroying hostile dirigibles or aeroplanes has, according to "L'Armee Moderne," been invented by the aviation corps at Nice. Recognising that guns are almost useless against aircraft, the Nice officers have fallen back on—trained eagles. They have first accustomed the birds to the noise of the propellers and gunshots, then by placing tempting bait on model balloons have taught them to rush furiously at the machines and tear at them. The eagles will now go for any aircraft. "There is no aeroplane," says "L'Armee Moderne," "and, above all, no dirigible, which can withstand such an attack. Given the rapidity of the eagle's flight and the strength of its beak and claws, there can be no doubt that a company of properly trained eagles could annihilate in a few instant the most powerfully equipped aerial fleet." Of course, these eagles are not trained to respect the French flag, so that it would be disastrous if one escaped while the French air fleet happened to be about.

FREE WINE.

Thirsty souls in Muelhausen, Alsace—the Manchester of Germany—are able to satisfy their requirements at the cheapest rate on record. Good wine can be obtained from the big stores known as "zum Globus" at the nominal price of 3-4d. per litre, or about 1-2d. per pint. This is practically free. This wine fountain is the result of a contest between two local Whiteleys, the Louvre and the Globus. The former began with 5d. a litre, and was underbid with 4d. by the Globus. The Louvre again cut the price, and was undercut, until now the Globus is selling it at the mere amount of the local octroi. Hotels, wine shops, and delighted householders are storming the Globus with watercans, bedroom jugs, kettles, and every available contrivance which will hold the fluid. The police controlling the crowds outside the stores eagerly await the hour of relief, so that they themselves may fetch the largest possible bottles.

COLLECTION BANNED.

Not satisfied with the prohibition of the collection of funds for those Finnish pilots who have resigned rather than enter into Russian service, the Russianised authorities in Finland have now prohibited a collection for sufferers by the wreck of the "Titanic" says a Finnish correspondent in the "Daily News." There were over fifty Finns on board the ship, and very few have been saved. Under these circumstances the Finns started a movement to render some aid to the families of the sufferers. But the Russianised authorities thought differently. On April 26, the editor of the paper "Vaasa" was called up to the police office at Vasa and was told that if the subscription list was not removed from his office at once the police would see to it. The Finnish editor was thus compelled to promise to remove the subscription list. This is only one more step further towards the introduction of the Russian "system" in Finland. The Russification of the country has already gone far beyond the limits of common decency.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

There is in M. Andre Tardieu's recently published book, "La Mystere d'Agadir," an interesting passage throwing some light on the origin of German claims for compensation in the Morocco affair. M. Tardieu asserts that as late as May, 1911, the French Government was still hesitating whether the troops should remain in occupation of Fez, but on June 12, while attending the races at Grunewald, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, was invited to the marquee of the Crown Prince, who, after the first greetings, said to him: "Eh bien, my dear Ambassador, you are now at Fez. I congratulate you. Morocco is a nice morsel. It will now disappear from our conversations. You will only give us our share, and everything will be in order." This, it would seem, was the origin of the Franco-German bargain, though M. Cambon, of course, immediately protested against the imputation that the French were intending to stay at Fez. A few days later, the Ambassador was asked to meet the German Foreign Secretary at Kissingen. The long negotiations that ended in the Franco-German treaty had begun.

THE RIGHT TO SMOKE.

A unique petition has been addressed to the British Ambassador in Washington by thirty-one British workmen in Zion City, whom religious fanatics have forbidden to use tobacco. Smoking is contrary to the religious tenets of the Zionists, and for nearly a week a violent warfare was waged between the elders of the Church and their followers and the employes of a lace factory who demanded the right to smoke. Outside the gate of the factory the Zionists erected platforms, and, led by their overseer, Mr. Volvy, made a determined attack on the smokers as they left their work. Clubs were freely used, and there were many broken heads on both sides. Two Englishmen, who refused to throw away their cigars were seized by Zionists and dragged through the streets as a public exhibition, while the church choir sang, "We're Marching to Zion." The petition alleges that "indignities and punishments and intimidation have been showered on subjects of his Majesty by religious fanatics," and demands that the British Government shall interfere to protect the personal rights of the petitioners.

WHAT IS LEGAL CRUELTY?

An important decision on the question as to what is legal cruelty in divorce suits has been given by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane in the Divorce Court. Mrs. Marjorie Edna Canney, formerly of Wallington and Epsom, petitioned for a divorce from her husband, Mr. Robert Edward B. Canney, a wine merchant, whom she married in 1903. The case was undefended. Mr. Canney, when his wife was ill at Epsom, in 1907, introduced a certain lady to nurse her, and from that time he insisted on the lady remaining in the house. In 1910, Canney and the woman went off together to Australia, and the wife filed the present petition on the grounds of her husband's misconduct and cruelty. The cruelty alleged was that the husband insisted that the woman should remain in the house, to the detriment of his wife's health. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, when the case was previously before him, adjourned it for argument in regard to the matter of cruelty. After hearing the arguments, the Judge said the fact that there was no defence made the case somewhat difficult. The husband, it seemed to him, was as anxious for a divorce as the wife was. There was no doubt about the adultery after the other woman left the house, but not before. Therefore he could not find there had been cruelty on the part of the husband. The wife was not entitled to a decree of divorce, but if she wanted it, she could have a decree of judicial separation. Mr. Bayford (for the wife), said he would like to consider his position.

SANATORIUM FOR CLERKS.

A munificent offer has been made to the Council of the Institute of Bankers Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co. built, and have since 1991 maintained, a sanatorium for tuberculosis between Bracknell and Wokingham in Berkshire and they have offered this complete and thoroughly equipped to the Institute for the benefit of the officers and clerks of the banking and other financial houses of London and the provinces. The council appealed to the banks for subscriptions to a guarantee fund to provide against loss in carrying on the sanatorium, and have received so satisfactory a response to their appeal that they have been able to intimate to Messrs. Wernher Beit and Co. their grateful acceptance, on behalf of the guarantors of their generous offer. The sanatorium, which has accommodation for sixty-four patients, has hitherto been known as the London Open-Air Sanatorium, Pinewood, Wokingham. It stands in its own grounds of eighty-two acres, on Bagshot sands, in the midst of one of the finest pine districts in England. The sanatorium proper consists of four wings—two of them on either side of the main block, which is devoted to administrative purposes. All the latest improvements known to architecture, sanitation, and therapeutics are included in the equipment. Two medical officers live at the institution and minutely regulate the day's doings of each patient. Within a few hundred yards of the sanatorium are open-air shelters, and other opportunities of siting in the open-air are offered by two balconies situated one at each end of the outside wings.

OLD-TIME REVELRY.

A breath from the old, simple, rollicking atmosphere of Shakespeare's days was a refreshing change to-day from our environment of hustle and business routine, wrote a correspondent from Stratford-on-Avon on May day. To-day we revelled very much as they did in Shakespeare's own day. A throng of happy children danced through the main streets, preceding the ex-drawn waggon that bore the May Queen and her white-robed maids of honour. One quaint and charming feature was the cradles of branches in which dolls reposed, which were carried by several of the girls, while among the boys those who seemed to be enjoying themselves most were the bearers of the collecting-boxes, who, in pursuance of an old custom, were made up as sweeps with all the luxury of black faces and grimy hands, clouded by no fear of parental chastisement. The hobby horse, which pranced nimbly on the footpaths, provoked much merriment among the spectators. When the poet's birthplace was reached a halt was made, and the sprightly tune of the "Country Farmer's Son" was sung by several hundred small voices, the quaint dance, "Shepherds Hey!" with curious single-stick refrain, following. Then we streamed onwards, still tripping to the tune of the fiddles, to the Bancroft Gardens, where the Queen, Gladys Barnett, a fair-haired, blushing Stratford lass, was enthroned and crowned with flowers, by Mr. F. R. Benson. The ribbon dance round the maypole, with its intricacies of movement and blending of colour, was a picture in itself, and the quaintness of the beansetting dance with its clashing of sticks and playing them in the ground, would appeal to the modern organizer of musical comedy in his search for chorus novelities.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The following letter appears in the "Daily News":—Sir,—Russia is now suffering from a famine which is worse than any since the terrible one of 1891. You have already published a letter written by Prince Kropotkin showing the magnitude of the calamity. . . . One correspondent writes: "In some Bashkir villages where no help has been given until now the peasants lie down on the floor of their huts and patiently wait till death." Another writes:—"The parents pray for the death of their children only not to see their sufferings. They themselves are often ready to put an end to their torture by suicide." Russians are now vigorously collecting and distributing relief, but there are very few rich people in Russia and all classes have been impoverished by the disturbances of the last six years. The older peasants notice the absence of help from abroad. They says: "In 1891 people came to help us from everywhere, even from America. Where are the kind-hearted people now?" We appeal to all in the name of our common humanity to help to ward death from the starving peasants of Russia. This is the most practical way of showing that the English have sincere feelings of goodwill toward the Russian people. Last it should be thought that small subscriptions are of little use in the face of an evil of such magnitude, we may point out that a Russian peasant can be kept alive at a cost of three farthings a day; so that 12s. will save a life until July, when the new crop will be coming in. Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, 13, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S. W., or direct to the account of the Russian Famine Relief Fund, London County and Westminster Bank, Chelsea Branch, Sloane-square, S. W.

E. WRIGHT BROOKS, PERCY DEARMER, F. B. MEYER, A. SIDGWICK AND C. HAGBERG WRIGHT.

A SHOWER OF GOLD.

A well-dressed man of 28, who gave the name of "Charlie Green," and an address at the Hotel Cecil, was charged at the Mansion House in mail week with disorderly conduct. On the Tuesday afternoon, a City policeman on duty in Fleet-street saw him throwing away handful of money to passers-by. A great crowd collected, completely blocking the traffic of the street, and it was with difficulty that the police conveyed him to Bridewell police station. The solicitor, who defended him, said he was a young man possessed of more money than brains, who took that eccentric way of denuding himself of his superfluous cash. Owing to his escapade he had been ejected from the Hotel Cecil and was refused admittance to other hotels. Thus, although he had plenty of money in his possession, he had had to walk the streets all night. He seemed to have got rid of £100 in gold and silver in that extravagant way. The defendant, who spoke with an American accent, said he was very sorry at what had happened and for all the trouble he had given. It was his pleasure to give away his money in that way. Sir William Dunn said that defendant seemed to be illustrating the adage, "A fool and his money are soon parted." He should discourage him on his promise not to offend again. The defendant thanked the police for protecting him and handed them a donation of £2-2s. for the Police Orphanage. Mr. Green subsequently continued his distribution of charity. He paid a visit to the Embankment, and thereby gladdened the hearts of several tramps to whom he gave shillings and half-crowns. Already Mr. Green has been inundated with hundreds of begging letters, inviting him to bazaars and concerts. He went later to Southampton to visit the streets, where most of the sufferers through the loss of the Titanic live.

ANGLICAN ACTIVITY.

At a meeting of the Devon Education Committee held at Exeter on May 2: complaint was made of the growing practice of clergy and Church school children to church on saint's days at a time when they should be receiving religious instruction in their schools. A case in point was that of Dartington Church School. Mr. Edward Windeatt, a member of the Committee, said that when he visited the school one morning he found the children absent, and on the master being asked the reason he replied, "I married the children to church to-day and yesterday because it is Holy Week." When it was pointed out to him that it was contrary to the regulations and that the time-table showed that the religious teaching had to be given in the school and not in the church, he replied that the rector said he would take the whole of the responsibility as chairman of the managers. There was an entry in the log-book which read: Feast of the Conversion of the Holy Apostle St. Paul.—Took children to church by order of the chairman of the managers. This practice said Mr. Windeatt was carried out in several other places, and was growing; and the Committee should insist on their regulations being carried out. The Hon. John Wallop said he could not conceive why the clergy could not obey the law in this matter, unless it was that the clergy did not wish to comply with any law but what suited them (Laughter.) It was decided to notify managers that the Committee's regulations must be adhered to. The Committee also received a complaint of a boy having been removed from Landkey Wesleyan School to the Church school there, also in contravention of the by-law. It was stated that on Sunday, April 21st, the boy attended the Wesleyan Sunday School there for the first time after his arrival in the village to live. His father attended the chapel in the evening, and next day brought his son to the Wesleyan day school. "Then," wrote the correspondent, "as unfortunately, is frequently the case here, some pressure was brought to bear upon the parents, and a few days after the mother was seen taking the boy to the Church school."

SALE OF WOOD NORTON.

Wood Norton, near Evesham, which has been the home of exiles since the early sixties, has been sold by the present owner, the Duc d'Orleans, to Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court. It was at one time the home of the late Mr. Edward Holland, the Liberal member for the Borough of Evesham, but was bought by the Duc d'Aumale and from him, his nephew, the present claimant to the throne of France, inherited it in 1883. In the hands of the Royal exiles the estate has been very much improved and extended, and now amounts to over 4,000 acres of extremely fertile land. The house itself makes no claim to architectural beauty, but internally it will have to be drastically altered to make a fitting home for a Judge of the Chancery Division. Everything from the doorhandles and the electric-light fittings to the oak panelling is emblazoned with the "fleur de lis" of the Royal house of France. The wrought iron gates also which guard one of the winding drives will probably be removed. Originally they stood at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Versailles, and they have followed the family in misfortune first to York House Twickenham, and then to Worcestershire. In the centre of each gate is the monogram of the Orleans House—the double P—and above stands out the coat of arms. Through these gates none but Royal personages are allowed to pass, and once they opened to King Edward when he was Prince of Wales. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor and Empress Frederick, the ill-fated Dom Carlos of Portugal, with his Queen, also passed through them and they opened again to the Portuguese monarch's son and widow in October 1910, when Dom Manoel and Queen Amelia drove through them to spend their first night in exile in England. It was while they were at Wood Norton that they were visited by King George and Queen Mary, Queen Maud of Norway, and Princess Victoria.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The disturbance in the extreme north has given moderately heavy rain and snow in Kashmir, and a fall in the temperature has occurred in Baluchistan, Kashmir, the South-west Punjab and West Rajputana. There has also been a general rainfall in Lower Burma, east and south Assam, and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Tavoy reports one inch; Rangoon one and half; Silchar, Chittagong, Barisal and Jessore, one; Narayangunj, three; Bogra, Calcutta, one and a half; Sonemarg and Dras Skardu, one; Gulmarg, two inches of rain.

Forecast.—Rainfall in the Punjab hills, elsewhere no large change.

LAHORE, May 18.

A strong gale of wind brought down the maximum shade temperature yesterday in Lahore to 114, but the unpleasantness of the burning dust laden with wind still continues.

MADRAS, MAY 18.

The temperature is not materially changed, and high day and night temperatures continue on the east coast, The mean is far above the average, except in the extreme south of Ceylon and Malabar, where it is slightly below normal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·11" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and Delhi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Sirsa. Temperature is in moderate to large excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and maximum temperature in excess in the extreme western districts. Minimum temperature is above normal over nearly the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen in upper Sind and Rajputana; it is, however, still in excess during the day at Jacobabad and both during the day and at night in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature has fallen but is still in excess at most inland stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Nagpur, Raipur, and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably at Colombo, where seas have again become smooth. Dust-storms have occurred in the Punjab but the associated precipitation has been light and been confined to the extreme north. Temperature has begun to fall in northern and central parts of India; the maximum in the shade at Jacobabad was only 120° F.F.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and some dust or thunder-storms in the submontane districts of the Punjab. A few thunder-storms are possible in Mysore.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (17th)	82·3	75·5	...	9·30
[illegible]	89·8	79·8	...	3·33
Muscat (17th)	97·3	85·1	...	7·60
Maitan	114·3	80·0	...	3·96
Rawalpindi	107·4	79·4	0·11	8·98
Lahore	114·4	91·2	...	4·61
Sibi	113·8	94·0	...	3·74
Multan	106·5	87·9	...	3·52
Delhi	107·5	86·3	...	5·14
Agra	114·5	90·5	...	4·60
Mainpuri	110·8	85·6	...	3·34
Jhansi	116·0	91·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	106·7	84·4	...	3·97
Allahabad	106·6	83·6	...	2·33
Jacobabad	120·1	89·8	...	0·35
Karachi	89·0	80·0	...	0·23
Ajmer	109·4	86·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	113·7	88·0	...	3·61
Kotah	113·6	89·1	...	1·01
Bhuj	100·0	78·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	87·3	80·7	...	0·03
Veraval	86·1	80·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	109·6	77·5	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	114·0	80·0	...	0·02
Surat	94·4	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	114·1	?	...	0·26
Deesa	108·3	77·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	109·9	79·0	...	0·66
Indore	108·1	77·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	111·3	79·3	...	6·03
Nagpur	111·8	81·6	...	2·73
Chanda	113·6	82·9	...	2·82
Hoshangabad	113·2	83·6	...	2·01
Khandwa	114·7	83·6	...	2·53
Akola	113·3	83·3	...	3·91
Amraoti	117·1	85·3	...	9·23
Nagpur	117·5	79·0	...	4·63
Chanda	115·7	83·6	...	4·19
Raipur	92·6	82·4	...	0·27
Sambay	92·2	82·9	...	0·54
Satnagiri	94·0	83·2	...	3·36
Mormugao	91·2	83·5	...	4·22
Karwar	114·4	75·1	...	3·04
Mangaon	109·1	78·0	...	2·31
Ahmednagar	102·0	73·2	...	2·58
Poona	112·3	78·1	...	2·65
Dhoolpur	103·2	74·3	...	1·63
Sitapur	93·2	69·8	...	4·71
Belgaum	110·9	?	...	3·52
Aurangabad	113·4	85·2	...	4·92
Nizamabad (Indur)	110·8	85·7	...	5·12
Hyderabad	94·3	83·3	...	5·05
Mangalore	87·3	80·1	0·06	10·96
Calicut	89·4	79·7	0·03	22·90
Cochin	87·0	77·0	0·29	50·79
Coimbatore	112·3	86·2	...	7·94
Kasulipatam	106·0	80·8	...	1·34
Salary	110·7	88·1	...	2·65
Cuddapah	109·0	85·5	...	21·89
Madras	95·8	72·3	...	4·16
Bangalore	94·9	76·3	...	9·13
Coimbatore	101·1	81·8	...	18·40
Trichinopoly	100·0	84·0	...	51·21
Nagapatam				

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 18th May was 29·774 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

COOLIE RECRUITERS' METHOD.

It is stated that, on a circular issued by the Government of Bengal, the Sub-Divisional Officers of the extensive coolie recruiting Sub-divisions of the Burdwan District, some time ago, cancelled the licenses of no fewer than twenty recruiters, some of whom owned depots and sent coolies to the Assam plantations. No restrictions have, however, been put on recruiters sending coolies to Chittagong. The police received information to the effect that recruits for Assam were being successfully obtained and that coolies were sent to the Assam plantations "via" Bandel and Naihati mainly from the Burdwan district. On April 12th last, Dwarka Kalwar, an agent of Sitaram Tewari, a recruiter, whose license was cancelled by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Asansol, was arrested on his way back from Assam plantations, and a receipt was recovered from him. It transpired during inquiry that unlicensed recruiters, taking coolies, snowed to the authorities passes for Chittagong, but that, after reaching Goalundo, they managed somehow or other to obtain permission to proceed to Assam instead of to Chittagong. The Superintendent of the Government Railway Police is supervising the inquiry. The case will shortly come on for hearing before Mr. K. N. Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly.

AN EASTERN BENGAL MEMORIAL.

At the last meeting of the King Edward VII Memorial Fund for Eastern Bengal and Assam it was resolved that Shillong should be approved as the site for the Pasteur Institute and School of Tropical Medicine on the understanding that it would be maintained by the Assam Administration and that the same facilities would be offered to patients visiting the institution from Eastern Bengal as to those from Assam. It was also resolved that the construction and equipment of the building should be entrusted to Government to whom the money will be paid out as required, the plan and estimates being sent to the Committee for information and criticism and an account showing expenditure on the building and equipment being also supplied to the Committee. It was further resolved that the balance of the fund should be held at interest until the Committee were informed as to the action which Government contemplated taking with regard to the construction of a new hospital at Dacca to replace the existing Mitford Hospital. In that case the Committee will provide as far as possible funds for a separate portion of the building to be called by the name of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The station of Shillong on the Assam-Bengal Railway was also suggested as a site for this institute, but as it is not out of the malarial zone the claims of Shillong would seem to be superior.

FIREWOOD ON TEA GARDENS.

A note of alarm is being sounded by some gardens says the "Indian Planters' Gazette", that ere long there will be a great scarcity of firewood for their coolies, an absolutely essential desideratum. In former years when gardens were opening out, or new extensions were being made, trees were ruthlessly cut down, as it was considered that clearances should be free of them. Where the land was heavily timbered, it was a very troublesome as well as expensive job to clear away the trunks of the big trees, which certainly were very much in the way when staking. No thought was given to the future at the time, as the supply appeared inexhaustible. But now those gardens, which have no reserve of forest land, find themselves in great straits, for it is hopeless to retain coolies on such as cannot supply firewood for cooking and warming purposes. Planters on such gardens are therefore now seriously tackling the problem and are planting quick-growing trees, so that they may have some sort of a supply for their coolies. A new clearance in the early days of tea planting no doubt looked well denuded of all trees, save one or two here and there; but the policy was a mistaken one, and it is only now that it is being made painfully apparent. It certainly is a most serious matter, the more so because it will take some years before the trees now being planted out will be ready to cut down for firewood purposes. Those gardens that have reserved forest lands will doubtless carefully preserve the timber trees on them, as they will be one of the most valuable assets of the estates fortunate enough to possess them. A good deal of lamp will be required by those gardens forming new plantations of trees.

THOSE FORTY WINKS.

It would be interesting to know what the accepted medical opinion is on the subject of the 'siesta'. Probably the great majority of Europeans in India are in the habit of "dossing down" for a little after tiffin, or as the real "quai hai's" midday meal is often his nazri, let us say between the hours of two and four. In the hot weather this must certainly be the case, and even in the cold weather we know many people who adopt a recumbent position in the interval between the finish of their work and the beginning of their play. It is a custom that the newly-arrived person from Home invariably begins by scoffing at, and almost invariably adopts. Native opinion is evidently over-whelmingly in favour of the afternoon nap, and in all the warm countries of Europe the custom prevails. "Only dogs and Englishmen go out in the heat of the day," is the saying in Rome. We carry our insular prejudices pretty far, it is quite true, but where the continent cannot overcome them the considerably fiercer heat of Hindustan generally can. The curious thing is, though, that for some reason or other, the practice of the afternoon nap is often looked down upon. In a regiment the men invariably "go to ground" from about two to four-thirty. Go round the average barrackroom in the afternoon, even in the cold weather, and you will find the beds "made down," and occupied. But among the officers, there are generally a few stalwarts, who declare the practice slothful and despicable and who are seriously annoyed if you enter their bungalows at the wrong hours and catch them having the forty winks that they so vehemently denounce in public. As we say, it would be interesting to know what the doctors have to say on the subject. The old English saw has it

"After luncheon rest awhile,
After dinner walk a mile."

And this seems to be very good sense, too. If we look for an example from the lower animals the rule seems to be to sleep heavily after every meal; witness especially the dog.

INDIANS AND INDUSTRY.

The Hon. Mr. P. Theagaroya Chetty's Presidential Address to the Madras Provincial Industrial Conference is a singularly mixed document, writes the "Madras Mail." He did, indeed, urge some undoubted truths upon the Conference, but at the same time he made statements that we are sure neither he nor anyone else can substantiate. For example, we learn that the condition of the mass of the ryots has steadily deteriorated for the last 100 years and more. No evidence is adduced to prove this statement. We are, indeed, told that in the last thirty years or so taxation has been heavily increased, and that ryots have been driven to take up poorer soils; and that the condition of the people must have deteriorated because in the last ten years population has increased 8 per cent., while the lands in cultivation have increased 4 per cent. only. But all this is scarcely enough to warrant the assumption that the ryots' condition is worse than it used to be. If people are really worse off than they were, it is not apparent how they manage to spend more than they used to do on their two chief luxuries, liquor and the precious metals. Mr. Theagaroya Chetty thinks that the ryot stints himself of the common necessaries of life in order to pay his assessment. If that is so, whence does he find money to purchase arrack or toddy at higher rates? And if the ryot, by which we understand the man who tells his own land, finds it such a hard task to make both ends meet, what must be the unfortunate position of those who purchase lands and yet cannot cultivate them or watch their cultivation in person owing to their other avocations? They have two alternatives. They may either let their land out or rent or cultivate it by their servants. If the land yields but a bare subsistence, whence can rent be paid? And if it is cultivated by servants, will they watch their master's interests as closely as the ryot watches his own? So that if Mr. Theagaroya Chetty is righ, the landlord can receive less than nothing, except in one or two favoured districts. We have, therefore, for the past few years been watching the grotesque phenomenon of an eager competition between shrewd business men for property which will never pay. We cannot credit the statements which necessitate this conclusion without evidence of a very full nature, such as has never yet been brought forward.

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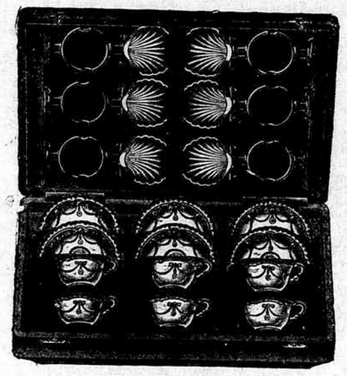
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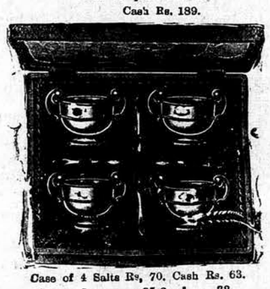
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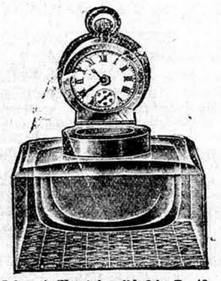
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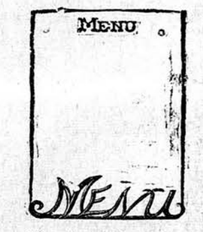
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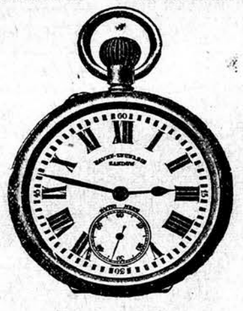
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